Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
M.					
Macleod, G W	Assistant, Accountant-General of Bengal	Treasury Buildings	India	Christian	
MacMichael, N	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	Fairlie Place	Scotland	ditto	
MacNamara, F B	Assistant, Scott, Thomson and Co., Limited	Government Place	India	ditto	
Macnamara, T P	Draughtsman, Surveyor General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
Macpherson, J	Assistant, Executive Engineer's Presidency Division.	Writers' Buildings	England	ditto	
Macvoy, F P	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
Madge, D W	Head Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	India	ditto	
Madge, G W	Head Engineer, Mint	Strand	ditto	ditto	
Madge, T A	Assistant, Commissariat and Stud Department	Middleton Row	ditto	ditto	
Maelzer, J G	Assistant, Pay Department, Examiner's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	England	ditto	
Magie, J	Assistant, Pathgate and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
Major, R B	Assistant, McCheyne and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
Malchus, G	Broker	Swallow Lane	India	ditto	
Malcolm, T	Assistant, Apcar and Co	Rada Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
Mandy, J C	Firm of B Smyth and Co	China Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
Mangham, J	Engineer, Chandpaul Ghaut Engine	Strand	England	ditto	
Manly, D W	Assistant, Ordnance Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	India	ditto	
Manly, S E	Assistant, Custom House	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
Mann, M F W	Engineer, Executive Engineer's Office, Presidency Division	Writers' Buildings	England	ditto	
Manook, M T	Assistant, M Gregory and Co	Sukeas Lane	India	ditto	
Manook, M E	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
Manook, D J	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
Manuel, C H	Printer, Thacker, Spink and Co	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
Manuel, H F	Assistant, Home Department	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
Manuel, J	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
Manuel, J	Assistant, Eastman and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street	ditto	ditto	
Manuel, R	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
Manuel, E	Assistant, Henry Reston and Co	Waterloo Street	ditto	ditto	
Manuel, J	Assistant, Jessop and Co	Clive Street	England	ditto	
Marcelline, J	Assistant, Public Works Department	Harrington Street	ditto	ditto	
Mark, E W	Assistant, Baker and Catliff	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
Mark, H	Assistant, Madeley and Co	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
Markings, E	Assistant, Lepage, Nephew and Co	Dalhousie Square	England	ditto	
Marshall, T C	Assistant, Government Medical Store Department	Wellesley Place	ditto	ditto	
Marshall, P C	Assistant, Cuthbertson and Harper	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
Martin, J	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	India	ditto	
Martin, W H	Melter, Mint	Strand	ditto	ditto	
Martin, J C	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
Martin, W	Assistant, Cassidy and Co	Waterloo Street	ditto	ditto	
Martin, J P	Assistant, Ralli and Mavrajani	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
Martindell, T G	Appraiser, Custom House	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
Martinally, J P	Assistant, Master Attendant's Office	Fancy Lane	ditto	ditto	
Marwede, J	Assistant, Borradaile, Schiller and Co	Fairlie Place	England	ditto	
Masters, E	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	India	ditto	
Master, A W	Assistant, Simpson and Co	Strand	England	ditto	
Massey, M	Assistant, Borradaile, Schiller and Co	Fairlie Place	Scotland	ditto	

Mathews, A M	...	Printer, Bengal Printing Company, Limited	...	Hastings' Street	India	ditto
Mathews, F H	...	Assistant, Brown and Co ...	...	Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto
Mawson, W D	...	Assistant, Cook and Co ...	...	Dhurrumtollah Street	England	ditto
McAlpin, T	...	Firm of J Monteath and Co ...	...	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
McBean, W	...	Assistant, Cuthbertson and Harper ...	...	Government Place	ditto	ditto
McCallum, M	...	Assistant, Graham and Co ...	...	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
McCannah, R W	...	Assistant, Clark and Mookerjee ...	...	Commercial Buildings	ditto	ditto
McCormick, J	...	Assistant, Conservancy Department ...	...	Chowringhee	India	ditto
McCleery, W	...	Assistant Secretary, Public Works Department	...	Harrington Street	England	ditto
McCulloch, A	...	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co ...	...	Strand	ditto	ditto
McCullogh, W	...	Engineer, Executive Engineer's Office, Calcutta Canals		Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
McDonald, R	...	Assistant, Baker and Catliff ...	...	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
McGavin, J	...	Firm of Ahmuty and Co ...	...	Church Lane	ditto	ditto
McGuire, A	...	Assistant, Military Department ...	...	Esplanade Row	Scotland	ditto
McIntosh, A R	...	Firm of Marillier and Edwards ...	...	Garstin's Place	England	ditto
McKelvey, T	...	Assistant, Superintendent of Telegraph	...	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
McKenzie, G R	...	Assistant, Agra Bank, Limited ...	...	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto
McKie, J	...	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office ...	...	Park Street	India	ditto
McLean, E	...	Assistant, Pay Department, Examiner's Office	...	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto
McLeod, H	...	Secretary, Indian Carrying Company ...	...	Strand	England	ditto
McLocklin, A	...	Assistant, R Bartlett and Co ...	...	Raneemoody Gully	ditto	ditto
McNamara, J E	...	Assistant, Inspector-General of Ordnance Office	...	Coilah Ghaut Street	India	ditto
McNaught, R	...	Gasfitter ...	..	Government Place	Englnad	ditto
McNeil, G	...	Assistant, W H Harton and Co ...	...	Strand	India	ditto
McPhun, R B	...	Assistant, Grindlay and Co ...	...	ditto	England	ditto
McRiddie, T	...	Assistant, Calcutta Mint ...	...	ditto	ditto	ditto
Meade, J J	...	Assistant, Colvin, Cowie and Co ...	...	Colvin's Ghaut	ditto	ditto
Medlycott, A E	...	Melter, Calcutta Mint ...	...	Strand	India	ditto
Mellor, T R	...	Manager, Oriental Gas Company, "Limited"	...	Halliday Street	England	ditto
Melville, P	...	Accountant, I G S N Co, "Limited" ...	...	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
Mengens, J G	...	Assistant, Moran and Co ...	...	Church Lane	ditto	ditto
Mendes, L	...	Auctioneer ...	...	Bentinck Street	India	ditto
Mendes, L A	...	Gas Fitter ...	...	Giri Baboo's Lane	ditto	ditto
Mendes, C	...	Assistant, Electric Telegraph Department	...	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
Mendes, J A	...	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel and Co	...	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto
Mendietta, J M	...	Assistant, Foreign Office ...	...	Council House Street	ditto	ditto
Mendies, E B	...	Assistant, Inspector-General, Medical Department	...	Harrington Street	ditto	ditto
Menteth, D P S	...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal ...	...	Strand	England	ditto
Menzies, E F	...	ditto ditto ...	...	ditto	ditto	ditto
Merees, F A D	...	Assistant, Calcutta Mint ...	...	ditto	India	ditto
Meyer, A J	...	Firm of Meyer Brothers ...	..	Grant's Lane	England	ditto
Meyer, W	...	Wharf Assistant, Custom House ...	...	Dalhousie Square	India	ditto
Meyer, B	...	Firm of Meyen Brothers ...	...	Grant's Lane	ditto	ditto
Michael, J A	...	Assistant, Samuel Smith, Sons and Co ...	...	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
Michael, P G	...	Assistant, Calcutta Collectorate ...	...	Church Lane	ditto	ditto
Middleton, C	...	Assistant, East Indian Railway Co ...	...	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto
Mills, R	...	Wine Merchant ...	...	Clive Street	ditto	ditto
Miller, G	...	Assistant, Hoare, Miller and Co ...	...	Armenian Ghaut	England	ditto
Miller, G	...	Assistant, Custom House ...	...	Dalhousie Square	India	ditto
Miller, E	...	Assistant to W Thompson ...	...	Mission Row	England	ditto

Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
M.					
Miller, J	Wharf Assistant, Custom House	Dalhousie Square	India	Christian	
Miller, G H	ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
Millett, C E	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	England	ditto	
Milne, J	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	India	ditto	
Milner, J	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
Minto, W	Firm of Minto and Co	Lyons' Range	England	ditto	
Mitchell, D	Assistant, Master Attendant's Office, Marine Department.	Strand	India	ditto	
Mitchell, W A	Contractor	Strand	England	ditto	
Moncrieff, G	Printer, East Indian Railway Co	Writers' Buildings	India	ditto	
Moody, J	Firm of Jessop and Co	Clive Street	England	ditto	
Moon, J	Assistant, Public Works Department	Harrington Street	India	ditto	
Moore, J	Assistant, Peel, Ross and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
Moore, H	Assistant, Jessop and Co	ditto	England	ditto	
Moore, W	Engineer, T E Thomson and Co	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
Moran, J K	Firm of Moran and Co	Canning Street	ditto	ditto	
Moreiro, J A	Reader, Home Department, Printing Office	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	
Morison, J	Firm of Ker Dods and Co	Mangoe Lane	England	ditto	
Morwede, J	Assistant, Borradaile, Schiller and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
Moseley, A	Assistant, Moseley and Hurst	Jackson's Ghaut Street	ditto	ditto	
Mowbray, A H	Assistant, Goddard and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
Muller, O	Assistant, Huber and Co	Barretto's Lane	ditto	ditto	
Muller, H A	Assistant, Calcutta Mint	Strand	India	ditto	
Mullins, L C	Reader, Printing Office, Foreign Department	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
Munro, T R	Assistant, Colvin, Cowie and Co	Hastings' Street	England	ditto	
Murphy, F J	Superintendent, Uncovenanted Medical Hall	Wellesley Street	India	ditto	
Murray, J C	Firm of Kettlewell, Bullen and Co	Strand	England	ditto	
Murray, F	Assistant, Bengal Office	ditto	India	ditto	
Musgrave, J	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
Musgrave, W	Manager, Anderson's Investment Room	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
Mutt, O H	Assistant, J Henderson and Co	ditto	England	ditto	
Myers, O	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	India	ditto	
Mylne, J W	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	England	ditto	
Mittre, Annupchunder	Firm of Aushootosh Dey and Nephews	New China Bazar	India	Hindoo	
Mittre, Autoolchunder	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
Mitter, Beer Chund	Firm of R G Ghose and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
Mitter, Bene Madhub	Assistant, Custom House	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
Mittre, Bhobun Mohun	Trader	Simla	ditto	ditto	
Mitter, Doorga Churn	Assistant, Office of Comptroller General of Accounts	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
Mitter, Goddadhur	Wharf Assistant, Custom House	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
Mitter, Hurrish Chunder	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
Mittre, Kunnylal	Assistant, Financial Department	ditto	ditto	ditto	
Mitter, Lolit Chund	Assistant, Aushootosh Dey and Nephews	Lyons' Range	ditto	ditto	
Mitter, Mutty Loll	Wharf Assistant, Custom House	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
Mitter, Nundo Loll	Assistant, Deputy Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
Mittre, Omachurn	Banian	Puttledungah			

Mittre, Radhikachurn ...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand ...	ditto	ditto	
Mittre, Rajendronath ...	Assistant, Bengal Office	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
Mitter, Umbica Churn ...	Firm of Chatterjee, Mitter and Co	College Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Mitter, Woomesh Chunder ...	Wharf Assistant, Custom House	Dalhousie Square ...	ditto	ditto	
Mitter, Grees Chunder ...	Assistant, Director-General of Post Office ...	Hare Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Mitter, Nobo Coomar ...	Book-keeper, Smith, Stanistreet and Co ...	Dalhousie Square ...	ditto	ditto	
Mitter, Rakhal Doss ...	Assistant, Railway Office	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
Mitter, Nilmoney ...	Assistant, Messrs Playfair Duncan and Co ...	Clive Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Mitter, Prosono Coomar ...	Banian to Messrs Ralli, Mavrojani and Co ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
Mitter, Buddinauth ...	Inhabitant	Bulloram Mozoomdar's Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Mitter, Mohendrololl ...	ditto	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
Mitter, Beerchund ...	ditto	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
Mitter, Denonauth ...	ditto	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
Mitter, Rajnarain ...	ditto	Shampookur ...	ditto	ditto	
Mitter, Nilmoney ...	Engineer	Shambazar ...	ditto	ditto	
Mitter, Luckeynarain ...	Inhabitant	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
Mitter, Punchanun ...	ditto	Kassareeparah in Simlah ...	ditto	ditto	
Mookerjee, Beernarain ...	Assistant, Office of Director of Public Instruction ...	Writer's Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
Mookerjee, Dino Nath ...	Wharf Assistant, Custom House	Dalhousie Square ...	ditto	ditto	
Mookerjee, Essenchunder ...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office ...	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto	
Mookerjee, Greeschunder ...	ditto ditto	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
Mookerjee, Hurrischunder ...	Inhabitant	Patherghatta ...	ditto	ditto	
Mookerjee, Hurryhur ...	Assistant, Office of Comptroller General of Accounts	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto	
Mookerjee, J N ...	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
Mookerjee, Jadoo Nath ...	Wharf Assistant, Custom House	Dalhousie Square ...	ditto	ditto	
Mookerjee, Jadoo Nath ...	Assistant, Office of Comptroller General of Acconnts	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto	
Mookerjee, Joydonath ...	Assistant, Financial Department	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
Mookerjee, Joydonate ...	Assistant, Bengal Office	Strand ...	ditto	ditto	
Mookerjee, Khittro Chunder ...	Wharf Assistant, Custom House	Dalhousie Square ...	ditto	ditto	
Mookerjee, Koylash Nath ...	Assistant, Office of Comptreller General of Accounts	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto	
Mookerjee, Koylash Chunder ...	Assistant, Bengal Office	Strand ...	ditto	ditto	
Mookerjee, Lallchand ...	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto	
Mookerjee, Lallmohun ...	Broker	Joransanko ...	ditto	ditto	
Mookerjee, Nobocoomar ...	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
Mookerjee, Omachurn ...	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto	
Mookerjee, Peary Mohun ...	Assistant, Home Office	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto	
Mookerjee, Pittambor ...	Assistant, Office of Compiler of Post Office Accounts	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Mookerjee, Pranchunder ...	Wharf, Officer, Custom House	Dalhousie Square ...	ditto	ditto	
Mookerjee, Tarinee Churn ...	Assistant, Home Office	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto	
Mookerjee, Tarucknath ...	Banian	Doomtollah ...	ditto	ditto	
Mozoomdar, Dwarkanath ...	Assistant, Bengal Office	Strand ...	ditto	ditto	
Mozoomdar, Govindchunder ...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Mozoomdar, Troylockho Nath ...	Assistant, Private Secretary's Office	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto	
Mookerjee, Promothonauth ...	Assistant, E I Railway Office	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
Mookerjee, Mirtoonjoy ...	Assistant, Supervisor's Department	Church Lane ...	ditto	ditto	
Mookerjee, Punchanun ...	Head Assistant, Excise Department	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
Mookerjee, Nobokisto ...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand ...	ditto	ditto	
Mookerjee, Dwarkanauth ...	Assistant, Messrs Atkinson, Tilton and Co ...	Nundoram Sen's Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Mookerjee, Kadernauth ...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand ...	ditto	ditto	
Mookerjee, Sosheebhoosun ...	Inhabitant	Jorasanko ...	ditto	ditto	

Names.	*Style or Calling.*	*Residence or Place of Business.*	*Native Country.*	*Religion.*	Remarks.
M.					
Mookerjee, Aushootosh ...	Assistant, Financial Department	Treasury Buildings ...	India	Hindoo	
Mookerjee, Nobokissen ...	Assistant, Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal ...	Strand ...	ditto	ditto	
Mookerjee, Denonauth ...	Assistant, *Englishman* Office	Hare Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Mookerjee, Nobin Chunder ...	Assistant, Paper Currency Department	Council House Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Mookerjee, Nobin Chunder ...	Assistant, Messrs Kelly and Co	Strand ...	ditto	ditto	
Mozoomdar, Gourynarain ...	Assistant, J G Bagram	Swallow Lane ...	ditto	ditto	
Mullick, Brojonath ...	Inhabitant	Burra Bazar ...	ditto	ditto	
Mullick, Grish Chunder ...	Store-keeper, Calcutta Mint	Strand ...	ditto	ditto	
Mullick, Nilmoney ...	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto	
Mullick, Sumbhoo Nath ...	Banian of H H Davis and Co	Lyons' Range ...	ditto	ditto	
Mullick, Toolseedoss ...	ditto	Heerakatta Gully ...	ditto	ditto	
Mullick, Khogendronauth ...	Inhabitant	Pathooriaghatta ...	ditto	ditto	
Mullick, Baney Kissen ...	Cashier, Messrs Wattenbach, Heilgers and Co ...	Jackson's Ghaut Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Mullick, Tarra Mohun ...	Banian, ditto ditto	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
N.					
Namey, S ...	Wharf Assistant, Custom House	Dalhousie Square ...	India	Christian	
Nash, J ...	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row ...	Ireland	ditto	
Nazar, A ...	Assistant, Bengal Office	Strand ...	India	ditto	
Nazar, V A ...	ditto	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
Nebeille, Henry ...	Assistant, Harley and Co	Lall Bazar ...	ditto	ditto	
Nelson, T H ...	Assistant, Bengal Office	Strand ...	ditto	ditto	
Neuville, E J ...	Accountant, Controller Public Works Accounts ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
Nerius, J C F ...	Assistant, Home Office	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto	
Newcomb, J H ...	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
Newman, T ...	Manager, T E Thomson and Co	Esplanade Row ...	Scotland	ditto	
Newman, B ...	Assistant, ditto	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
Newing, R D M ...	Assistant, Dykes and Co	Waterloo Street ...	India	ditto	
Newson, W ...	Guager and Taster	Dacre's Lane ...	England	ditto	
Newton, R ...	Firm of Burn and Co	Hastings' Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Newton, J ...	ditto	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
Newton, W ...	Firm of Payne and Co	Esplanade Row ...	ditto	ditto	
Newton, Walter ...	ditto	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
Nicholas, J ...	Assistant, Apcar and Co	Radha Bazar ...	India	ditto	
Nicholas, P J ...	Firm of Kelly and Co	Strand ...	England	ditto	
Nicholl, P ...	Assistant Burn and Co	Hastings' Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Nicholls, W ...	Accountant, T Black and Co	Waterloo Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Nicholls, W ...	Assistant Bank of Bengal	Strand ...	ditto	ditto	
Nicol, J ...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
Nunis, J ...	Hotel-keeper	Bow Bazar ...	India	ditto	
Nyss, J S ...	Draughtsman, Public Works Department ...	Harrington Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Nyss, W B ...	ditto ditto	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
Naug, Jugguth Chunder ...	Wharf Officer, Custom House	Dalhousie Square ...	ditto	Hindoo	
Nauth, Greeschunder ...	Assistant, Public Works Department	Harrington Street ...	ditto	ditto	

Neogy, Hurreebunsee	...	Inhabitant	...	...	Sham Bazar	...	ditto	ditto
Neoghy, Chundy Churn	...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	...	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
Neoghy, Woodoy Chund	...	Inhabitant	...	...	Baug Bazar	...	ditto	ditto
Nundy, Sibchunder	...	Assistant, Telegraph Office	...	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
Nundy, Toolseedoss	...	Assistant, Office of Controller of Accounts		...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
O.								
O'Brien, C M	...	Contractor		...	Bow Bazar Street	...	India	Christian
O'Brien, M	...	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	Park Street	...	England	ditto
O'Brien, W	...	Assistant, Conservancy Department	...	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
O'Connor, J E	...	Assistant, Home Office	...	...	ditto	...	India	ditto
O'Keefe, J W	...	Assistant, Kettlewell, Bullen and Co	...	...	Strand	...	England	ditto
Ogbourne, C H	...	Auditor, Great Eastern Hotel Co	...	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
Oman, J C	...	Assistant, Controller's Office	...	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
Ord, J K	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	...	Bankshall Street	...	India	ditto
Ord, W K	...	Assistant, Ralli Brothers and Co	...	...	Clive Row	...	ditto	ditto
Ord, W	...	Firm of Murdoch and Co	...	...	Dhurrumtollah	...	ditto	ditto
Osmand, A T	...	Firm of Mackintosh, Burn and Co	...	...	Bentinck Street	...	Scotland	ditto
Osmand, W M	...	Assistant, East India Building Company		...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
Ottewill, H T	...	Assistant, Lepage and Co	...	...	Dalhousie Square	...	England	ditto
Otto, F	...	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	...	...	Government Place	...	India	ditto
Onslow, D R	...	Assistant, Financial Department	...	...	Government Place	...	England	ditto
P.								
Palmer, J H	...	Assistant, Mackillop, Stewart and Co	...	...	Old Court House Street	...	England	Christian
Palmer, E	...	Agent, East Indian Railway Company		...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
Palmer, W	...	Compiler, Electric Telegraph Department		...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
Panioty, W	...	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co	...	...	Strand	...	India	ditto
Panioty, D	...	Register, Private Secretary's Office	...	...	Government House	...	ditto	ditto
Papin, F	...	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	...	...	Bentinck Street	...	England	ditto
Parker, J	...	Assistant, Lepage, Nephew and Co.		...	Dalhousie Square	...	India	ditto
Parker, R	...	Assistant, C Lazarus and Co		...	Bentinck Street	...	ditto	ditto
Parker, W C	...	Firm of Burn and Co		...	Hastings' Street	...	England	ditto
Parker, J A	...	Manager, Indian Daily News Company, Limited		...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
Parker, W B	...	Assistant, Office of Protector of Emigrants		...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
Parker, A	...	Firm of Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	...	...	Dalhousie Square	...	Scotland	ditto
Parmer, C H	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	ditto
Patton, A S	...	Broker	...	...	New China Bazar	...	England	ditto
Patton, J R C	...	Surveyor, Abkaree	...	...	Church Lane	...	India	ditto
Patterson, A G	...	Firm of Gordon, Patterson and Co	...	...	Esplanade Row	...	England	ditto
Patterson, J	...	Assistant, Borradaile, Schiller and Co		...	Clive Street	...	India	ditto
Paul, A	...	Assistant, Ramsay, Wakefield and Co	...	...	Government Place, East	...	England	ditto
Paul, J	...	Assistant, C Weskin	...	...	Clive Street	...	India	ditto
Paul, J	...	Asst., Office of Examiner of Comst. and Stud Accounts			Middleton Row	...	ditto	ditto
Paul, J A	...	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	...	...	Dalhousie Square	...	Scotland	ditto
Paxton, Adam	...	Shoe-maker	...	...	Waterloo Street	...	ditto	ditto
Payne, H F	...	Assistant Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway		...	Circular Road	...	England	ditto
Payne, J H	...	Assistant, Pickford, Mathewson and Co		...	Mission Row	...	India	ditto

Names.	*Style or Calling.*	*Residence or Place of Business.*	*Native Country.*	*Religion.*	Remarks.
P.					
Payne, J S ...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street ...	India	Christian	
Payne, J ...	Assistant, Inspector of Customs	Dalhousie Square ...	ditto	ditto	
Peel, G H ...	Firm of Peel, Ross and Co	Clive Street ...	England	ditto	
Peel, F ...	ditto ditto	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
Peel, C ...	Assistant, Moseley and Hurst	Jackson's Ghaut Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Pell, S ...	Assistant, Gordon, Sons and Co	Hastings' Street ...	India	ditto	
Pemantle, H ...	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Pendleton, A G ...	Agent, S E Railway Company	Park Street ...	England	ditto	
Pennington, G ...	Wharf Officer, Custom House	Dalhousie Squre ...	India	ditto	
Pereira, A ...	Assistant, Home Office	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto	
Pereira, J L ...	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row ...	ditto	ditto	
Pereira, J F ...	Assistant, Public Works Department, Bengal ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
Pereira, E ...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Pereira, E H ...	Head Assistant, Agent for Consignments ...	Strand ...	ditto	ditto	
Pereira, F ...	Examiner, Printing Branch, Bengal Office ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
Pereira, C A ...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Pereira, L F ...	Assistant, Inspector-General of Hospitals ...	Harrington Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Pereira, J J ...	Assistant, Arlington and Co	Dalhousie Square ...	ditto	ditto	
Perrie, W ...	Firm of Smith, Barry and Co	Lyons' Range ...	Scotland	ditto	
Perry, C ...	Firm of D'Souza and Co	Joratollou ...	India	ditto	
Perry, C ...	Assistant, Office of Remembrancer of Legal Affairs ...	Bankshall Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Peters, A ...	Assistant, Custom House	Dalhousie Square ...	ditto	ditto	
Peters, C ...	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row ...	ditto	ditto	
Peters, G ...	Assistant, Apcar and Co	Radha Bazar ...	ditto	ditto	
Peters, J ...	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Hospitals ...	Harrington Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Peters, J ...	Merchant	Fairlie Place ...	England	ditto	
Peters, W ...	Assistant, Conservancy Department	Chowringhee Road ...	India	ditto	
Peters, W ...	Assistant, R Scott Thomson and Co	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto	
Peterson, H J ...	Assistant, Jessop and Co	Clive Street ...	England	ditto	
Peterson, F W ...	Assistant, Calcutta Mint	Strand ...	India	ditto	
Phillips, D H ..	Assistant, Bengal Office	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
Phillips, H ...	Assistant, Emigration Office	Church Lane ...	ditto	ditto	
Phillips, R P ...	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
Phipps, S U ...	Assistant, Smith, Barry and Co	Lyons' Range ...	England	ditto	
Picachy, L ...	Assistant, Foregin Office	Council House Street ...	India	ditto	
Picken, J ...	Assistant, T E Thomsen and Co	Esplanade Row ...	England	ditto	
Piesse, L ...	Trader	Dhurrumtollah Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Pidoux, A C ...	Assistant, Scott Thomson and Company, Limited ...	Government Place ...	India	ditto	
Pigott, F ...	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel	Old Court House Street ...	England	ditto	
Pinlow, W J ...	Assistant, Harman and Co	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto	
Pinkerton, R ...	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	Bentinck Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Pinnia, R ...	Assistant, Gisborne and Co	Strand ...	ditto	ditto	
Pinto, J C ...	Assistant, Accountant Branch, Millitary Department ...	Esplanade Row ...	India	ditto	
Pittar, W J ...	Firm of J Corfeild and Co	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto	
Place, H J ...	Bill and Stock Broker	Russell Street ...	ditto	ditto	

Pope, R A	Assistant, Telegraph Office	Clive Street	England	India	ditto	
Potter, J A	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	India	ditto	ditto	
Pott, A C	Firm of Ewing and Co	New China Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	ditto	
Poulson, J H	Assistant, Surveyor General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	ditto	
Poulson, M	Assistant, Burn and Co	Hastings' Street	England	ditto	ditto	
Power, M	Head Assistant, Bengal Office	Strand	Ireland	ditto	ditto	
Power, P	Assistant, Cohn, Feilman and Co	Lall Bazar	England	ditto	ditto	
Power, S	Chief Engineer, E I Railway	Writers' Buildings	India	ditto	ditto	
Pratt, H	Assistant, Osler and Co	Old Court House Street	Scotland	ditto	ditto	
Preston, A	Firm of Payne and Co	Esplanade Row	England	ditto	ditto	
Preswell, F J	Assistant, Jessop and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	ditto	
Price, C E	Assistant, Paper Currency Department	Government Place	India	ditto	ditto	
Prins, P	Assistant, Grindlay and Co	Strand	England	ditto	ditto	
Pritchard, C J A	Assistant, J H Fergusson and Co	Clive Street	India	ditto	ditto	
Pritchard, A H	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
Prockter, H J	Assistant, Government Medical Store	Wellesley Place	England	ditto	ditto	
Pestonjee, C	Firm of Dasabhoy, Framjee, Cama and Co	Ezra Street	India	Parsee		
Pallit, Kistodhone	Assistant, Custom House	Dalhousie Square	ditto	Hindoo		
Pallit, Tarrucknath	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto		
Paul, Gunganarain	Assistant, Bengal Office	Strand	ditto	ditto		
Paul, Hem Chunder	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto		
Paulit, Kadarnath	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto		
Paulit, Ramgopal	Assistant, Public Works Department	Harrington Street	ditto	ditto		
Paulit, Mohendronath	Landholder	Dhurrumtollah	ditto	ditto		
Pyne, Lolitmohun	Assistant, Home Office	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto		
Pyne, Dwarkanath	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto		
Pyne, Kissoremohun	Inhabitant	Soorteebagan	ditto	ditto		
Pyne, Doyal Chund	ditto	Monsatolla Gully	ditto	ditto		
Pyne, Gopeenauth	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto		
Pyne Kissorylall	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto		
Pyne, Petumber	ditto	Sobaram Bysack's Street	ditto	ditto		

Q

Queiros, F J	General Broker	Dacre's Lane	India	Christian	
Quick, J R	Assistant to J Davis and Co (Coopers)	Mangoe Lane	ditto	ditto	

R.

Raban, E S	Assistant, Home Office	Chowringhee Road	India	Christian	
Rackman, S H	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Company, "Limited"	Old Court House Street	England	ditto	
Radcliffe, E H	Assistant, Office of Remembrancer of Legal Affairs	Bankshall Street	India	ditto	
Raily, C A	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Company, "Limited"	Old Court House Street	England	ditto	
Ramsay, R H	Firm of Francis, Ramsay and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto	
Raphael, J H	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co "Limietd"	ditto	India	ditto	
Raverscroft, A	Assistant, Bengal Railway Department	Writers' Buildings	England	ditto	
Ray, G	Assistant, Conservancy Department	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	
Read, E	Assistant, Dykes and Co	Waterloo Street	ditto	ditto	
Read, W J	Assistant, Public Works Department	Harrington Street	India	ditto	
Rebeiro, J	Assistant, Office of the Justices of the Peace	Chowringhee	ditto	ditto	

Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
R.					
Rebeiro, J	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	India	Christian	
Rebeiro, G T	Wine Merchant	Chunam Gully	ditto	ditto	
Rebeiro, V	Proprietor, Jute Screw	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
Rebeiro, E	Assistant, Calcutta Mint	Strand	ditto	ditto	
Rebeiro, L	Clerk, Drainage Department	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
Rebeiro, J	Assistant, Office of the Justices of the Peace	ditto	ditto	ditto	
Rebello, W A	Assistant, Home Office	ditto	ditto	ditto	
Rees, J S	Assistant, Sailors' Home	Strand	England	ditto	
Reid, J	Assistant to Wiseman, Snead and Co	Raneemoody Gully	ditto	ditto	
Reid, R J	Assistant, National Bank	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
Reid, R	Assistant, Sailors' Home	Strand	ditto	ditto	
Reid, P	Assistant, Bathgate and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
Reinhold, H	Firm of Borradaile, Schiller and Co	Fairlie Place	ditto	ditto	
Renshaw, J E	Assistant, Watts and Co	Wellesley Place	ditto	ditto	
Reuss, J L	Manager, Burdwan Stone Company	Lyons' Range	India	ditto	
Reynolds, R G	Assistant, Hunter and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
Richard, W W	Assistant, Llewelyn and Co	Bentinck Street	England	ditto	
Richard, J B	Assistant, Paris Bank	Mangoe Lane	ditto	ditto	
Richards, L	Assistant, Francis, Ramsay and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
Richardson, A	Assistant to Henderson and Co	Clive Street Ghaut	ditto	ditto	
Ridge, J	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	India	ditto	
Ridges, E B	Assistant, Dykes and Co	Waterloo Street	England	ditto	
Rigordy, C M	Conservancy Overseer	Chowringhee	India	ditto	
Rigordy, C	Assistant, Ernsthausen and Oesterley	Strand	ditto	ditto	
Rippon, R	Assistant, Office of Justices of the Peace	Chowringhee Road	ditto	ditto	
Riseley, T	Manager, Calcutta Musical Establishment	Government Place	England	ditto	
Rita, S E	Assistant, Home Office	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	
Robb, G	Firm of G C Hay and Co	Esplanade Row	England	ditto	
Roberts, R	Auditor, East Indian Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
Robertson, C	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	India	ditto	
Robertson, A (Jr.)	Secretary, Eastman and Co Limited	Dhurrumtollah Street	England	ditto	
Robertson, J	Assistant, ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
Robertson, J A	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office	Coilah Ghaut Street	India	ditto	
Robertson, A A	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Street	England	ditto	
Robinson, C E	Assistant, Lepage, Nephew and Co	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
Robinson, J	Assistant, Government Medical Store Department	Wellesley Place	India	ditto	
Roche, J S	Assistant, Baker and Catliff	Old Court House Street	England	ditto	
Rodgers, D	Assistant, Calcutta Mint	Strand	India	ditto	
Rodrigues, D	Assistant, Foreign Office	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
Rodrigues, J C	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
Rodrigues, J	Assistant, Commissariat Stud Department	Middleton Row	ditto	ditto	
Rodrigues, F	Assistant to F Lamouroux	Strand	ditto	ditto	
Rodrigues, J	Assistant, Post Office	Hare Street	ditto	ditto	
Rodrigues, J	Assistant, Cook and Co	Dhurrumtollah	ditto	ditto	
Rogers, P B	Assistant, Ahmuty and Co	Church Lane	England	ditto	
Rogers, D	Assistant, Calcutta Musical Establishment	Government Place	India	ditto	

Rollo, A W	...	Assistant, G C Hay and Co	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
Rollo, R G	...	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
Romaine, L St	...	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
Romaine, St L	...	Assistant, Bathgate and Co	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
Romaine, St W	...	Assistant, Medical Store Department	Wellesley Place	...	ditto	ditto
Ronaldson, H	...	Assistant, Controller-General of Account's Office ...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
Rose, B	...	Wharf Assistant, Custom House	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
Roseboom G H	...	Assistant, Marine Office	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
Rosford, H	...	Assistant, W H Harton and Co	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
Ross, G	...	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts...	Park Street	...	England	ditto
Ross, J J	...	Firm of J Mackillican and Co	Church Lane	...	ditto	ditto
Roston, J A	...	Firm of Henry Roston and Co	Waterloo Street	...	India	ditto
Roston, C S	...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office ...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
Roussac, A G	...	Broker	Raneemoody Lane	...	ditto	ditto
Roussac, C W	...	Asst. Supdt., East Indian Railway Printing Office ...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
Rowe, T	...	Assistant, Agra Bank, Limited	Dalhousie Square	...	England	ditto
Rowland, G H	...	House Builder	Misreegunge	...	India	ditto
Rubie, P C R	...	Assistant, Delhi and London Bank, Limited ...	Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto
Rule, E	...	Assistant, Controller of Account's Office ...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
Russell, C	...	Assistant, New Medical Hall, Limited	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
Russell, T M	...	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co ...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
Rutledge, C	...	Head Clerk, Military Department	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
Ruxton, G R	...	Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co ...	Clive Street	...	England	ditto
Ryan, M	...	Book-seller	Bow Bazar	...	Ireland	ditto
Rymer, F C	...	Assistant, Controller's Office	Writers' Buildings	...	India	ditto
Roy, Bhobunmohun	...	Assistant, Public Works Department, Bengal ...	ditto	...	ditto	Hindoo
Roy, Brojonath	...	Assistant, Bengal Railway Department	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
Roy, Dwarkanath	...	Assistant, Office Controller of Public Works Accounts	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
Roy, Gobindlall	...	Assistant, Controller-General of Account's Office ...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
Roy, Kistodoss	...	Merchant	Old China Bazar	...	ditto	ditto
Roy, Poorno Chunder	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
Roy, Ramruttun	...	Assistant, Calcutta Collectorate	Church Lane	...	ditto	ditto
Roy, Sarodapershad	...	Assistant, Telegraph Office	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
Roy, Umbicca Churn	...	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
Roy, Essen Chunder	...	Inhabitant	Champatollah	...	ditto	ditto
Roy, Jadub Chunder	...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
Ruckitt, Heeralal	...	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
S.						
Saché, E	...	Firm of Saché and Westfield	Waterloo Street	...	England	Christian
Sagriell, S	...	Firm of Sagriell and Co	Bentinck Street	...	India	ditto
Salvadore, G	...	Assistant, Post Office	Hare Street	...	ditto	ditto
Samson, L	...	Assistant, Public Works Department	Harrington Street	...	ditto	ditto
Sampson, C H	...	Assistant, Home Office	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
Sampson, S	...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office ...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
Sarkies, J A	...	Assistant, M Gregory and Co	Sukea's Lane	...	ditto	ditto
Sarkies, C J	...	Broker	Bentinck Street	...	ditto	ditto
Sarkies, C	...	Accountant	Bow Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto

Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Countyy.	Religion.	Remarks.
S.					
Sarkies, P J ...	Produce Broker	Clive Row ...	India	Christian	
Saunders, F W ...	Wharf Assistant, Custom House	Dalhousie Square ...	ditto	ditto	
Saunders, J ...	Assistant, Mackillop, Stewart and Co	Old Court House Street ...	England	ditto	
Saupin, C ...	Assistant, Eastern Bengal Indigo Company ...	Church Lane ...	ditto	ditto	
Savedra, J A ...	Assistant, Bonded Warehouse	Clive Street ...	India	ditto	
Saviell, W ...	Assistant, Marine Registry Office	Strand ...	ditto	ditto	
Savielle, W H ...	Assistant, Anstruther and Co	Dalhousie Square ...	Scotland	ditto	
Saygo, H ...	Assistant, Conservancy Department	Chowringhee Road ...	India	ditto	
Scott, G J ...	Secretary, I G S N Co	Strand ...	England	ditto	
Scott, G C ...	Assistant, Commissary General's Office ...	Park Street ...	India	ditto	
Scott, J ...	Engineer, Calcutta Mint	Strand ...	England	ditto	
Scott, W A ...	Assistant, Examiner of Ordnance Office... ...	Bankshall Street ...	India	ditto	
Scott, W J ...	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co, "Limited" ...	Old Court House Street ...	England	ditto	
Scott, W ...	Reader, Indian Daily News Company, Limited ...	Bankshall Street ...	India	ditto	
Scrymgeour, J S ...	Agent to Oriental Bank Corporation	Clive Street ...	England	ditto	
Sealy, J F ...	Assistant, Superintending Engineer's Office ...	Writers' Buildings ...	India	ditto	
Sears, R H ...	Firm of Burn and Co	Hastings' Street ...	England	ditto	
Searles, E ...	Manager, Billard Rooms	Waterloo Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Seth, J A ...	Assistant, M Gregory and Co	Sukea's Lane ...	India	ditto	
Seth Agacy, J A ...	Assistant, Bengal Office	Strand ...	ditto	ditto	
Seton, C ...	Coach Builder	Bentinck Street ...	Scotland	ditto	
Seymour, S F ...	Firm of Barham, Hill and Co	Dalhousie Square ...	India	ditto	
Shalders, A G ...	Shalders and Co	Hare Street ...	England	ditto	
Shanks, C ...	Assistant, Lewis Stewart and Co	Dalhousie Square ...	ditto	ditto	
Sharp, J ...	Assistant, Lepage, Nephew and Co	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
Sharpe, C J ...	Assistant, Chartered Bank of India	Council House Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Shearwood, G P ...	Firm of Cook and Co	Dhurrumtollah ...	ditto	ditto	
Sheppard, H W ...	Assistant, J Anderson and Co	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto	
Shield, H J ...	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row ...	ditto	ditto	
Sidons, J B ...	Assistant, Calcutta Collectorate	Church Lane ...	India	ditto	
Simeon, L ...	Assistant to S M Owen	Bow Bazar ...	ditto	ditto	
Simmons, G H ...	Assistant, Marine Office	Strand ...	England	ditto	
Simmons, G J ...	Assistant, Nicol and Macknicol	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
Simmons, G ...	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co, "Limited" ...	Old Court House Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Simmonds, C ...	Assistant, Charles Nephew and Co	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
Simon, A J ...	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Hospitals ...	Harrington Street ...	India	ditto	
Simpson, J ...	Accountant, Chartered Bank of India	Council House Street ...	England	ditto	
Simpson, G A ...	Head Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	Strand ...	India	ditto	
Simpson, G E ...	Firm of C I Thompson and Co	Hastings' Street ...	England	ditto	
Sinaes, T T D'M ...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street ...	India	ditto	
Sinclair, W G ...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant's Office	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto	
Siret, T D ...	Assistant, P W Department, Bengal	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
Skinner, John (Junior) ...	Assistant, Jardine, Skinner and Co	Strand ...	England	ditto	
Slack, G W ...	Assistant, Grindlay and Co	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
Smallye, W M ...	Assistant, Colvin, Cowie and Co	Hastings' Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Smallwood, A ...	Broker	Church Lane ...	ditto	ditto	

Smith, A	...	*ditto*	...	Clive Street	...	England	ditto
Smith, H	...	Firm of Davis and Co ...	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
Smith, S	...	Firm of Smith and Co., Tailors	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
Smith, T	...	Printer, *City Press* ...	...	Bentinck Street	...	India	ditto
Smith, D A	...	Commission Agent ...	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
Smith, H	...	Wine Merchant	...	Dhurrumtollah	...	ditto	ditto
Smith, W	...	Assistant, Legislative Branch, Home Office	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
Smith, D	...	Wharf Assistant, Custom House ...	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
Smith, G B	...	Assistant, Foreign Office	...	Council House Street	...	ditto	ditto
Smith, W J	...	Assistant, Home Office	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
Smith, C R	...	Assistant, Office of Military Accounts ...	...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	ditto	ditto
Smith, C M	...	Assistant, Graham and Co ...	...	Clive Street	...	England	ditto
Smith, D J M	...	Assistant, Office of Military Accounts ...	...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	India	ditto
Smith J D	...	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Police	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
Smith, W E	...	Assistant Accountant, Mercantile Bank	...	Council House Street	...	England	ditto
Smith, G	...	Assistant, "The London" ...	...	Government Place, East	...	ditto	ditto
Smith, W B	...	Firm of J S Stephen and Co ...	...	Old China Bazar Street	...	ditto	ditto
Smith, W F	...	Manager of J Davis and Co. (Milliners)...	...	Government Place, North	...	India	ditto
Smith, R N	...	Assistant, Ahmuty and Co ...	...	Church Lane	...	England	ditto
Smith, W C	...	Assistant, Arson and Co ...	...	Bentinck Street	...	India	ditto
Smythe, A G	...	Accountant, Oriental Bank ...	...	Clive Street	...	England	ditto
Sneddon, A	...	Assistant, Calcutta Mint ...	...	Strand	...	India	ditto
Soler, M	...	Assistant, Post Office	...	Hare Street	...	ditto	ditto
Somers, W	...	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co ...	...	Clive Street	...	Scotland	ditto
Sommerville, A	...	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	...	Fairlie Place	...	England	ditto
Sonigson, J W	...	Assistant, Office of Legal Remembrancer	...	Bankshall Street	...	India	ditto
Southey, J T	...	Firm of Harman and Co	...	Government Place	...	England	ditto
Southey, S J	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
Spink, W	...	Firm of Thacker, Spink and Co ...	...	Government Place, North	...	ditto	ditto
Sprent, G J	...	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co ...	..	Dalhousie Square	...	Scotland	ditto
Stalkart, J	...	Firm of W H Harton and Co ...	...	Strand	...	England	ditto
Stalkart, J	...	Firm of Hoare, Miller and Co ...	...	Armenian Ghaut	...	ditto	ditto
Stalkart, W	...	Firm of W H Harton and Co ...	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
Stalkart, James	...	Firm of Hoare, Miller and Co ...	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
Stanford, G	...	Firm of Ranken and Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
Stansfield, W	...	Accountant, E I Railway Office ...	...	Writers' Buildings	...	India	ditto
Stapleton, E	...	Assistant, Bengal Office	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
Stapleton, G H	...	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office ...	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
Stark, P B	...	Assistant, Military Department ...	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
Stark, J	...	Assistant, Stewart, Mackenzie and Co ...	...	Mission Row	...	ditto	ditto
Starling, W	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue ...	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
Steel, O	...	Assistant, Begg, Dunlop and Co ...	...	Mission Row	...	Scotland	ditto
Stephen, S J	...	Firm of J S Stephen and Co ...	...	Old China Bazar Street	...	India	ditto
Sterndale, R A	...	Assistant, Commissioner of Paper Currency	...	Council House Street	...	England	ditto
Stevenson, C	...	Assistant, Inspector-General, Medical Department	...	Harington Street	...	ditto	ditto
Stewart, J G	...	Assistant, Balmers Lawrie and Co ...	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
Stewart, C A	...	Assistant, Moran and Co	...	Church Lane	...	ditto	ditto
Struckland, J C	...	Assistant, Francis, Ramsay and Co ...	...	Old Court House Street	..	ditto	ditto
Struthers, A B	...	Assistant, Borradaile, Schiller and Co ...	...	Fairlie Place	...	India	ditto
Stuart, T	...	Assistant, Presidency Pay Office ...	...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	England	ditto

Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
S.					
Stubbings, S	Assistant, Mackenzie Lyall and Co	Exchange	India	Christian	
Storey, W	Wharf Assistant, Custom House	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
Stynes, H	Warder Mint	Strand	ditto	ditto	
Sullivan, T J	Assistant, Controller of Military Accounts	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
Sureta, F E	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	ditto	ditto	
Sutherland, C J	Assistant, Schillizzi and Co	New China Bazar Street	ditto	ditto	
Sutherland, D W	Wharf Assistant, Custom House	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
Sutherland, A B	Assistant, Simson and Co	Strand	ditto	ditto	
Sutherland, C J	Firm of Simson and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto	
Sutherland, J J	Firm of Simson and Co	ditto	ditto	ditto	
Sutherland, R K	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row	England	ditto	
Swaine, E	Assistant, Custom House	Dalhousie Square	India	ditto	
Swaine, W F	Supervisor, Custom Custom	ditto	ditto	ditto	
Swaries, P	Undertaker	Bentinck Street	ditto	ditto	
Swaries, F A	Assistant, Public Works Department	Harrington Street	ditto	ditto	
Swaries, J	Assistant, Foreign Department	Council House Street	ditto	ditto	
Sweeney, J	Assistant, Post Office, Calcutta	Hare Street	ditto	ditto	
Swers, A S	Assistant, Land Mortgage Bank of India	Hastings' Street	England	ditto	
Swinden, W P	Assistant, Home Office	Chowringhee Road	India	ditto	
Swiney, W	Assistant, Calcutta Musical Establishment	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
Sykes, A L	Firm of Sykes and Co	Hare Street	ditto	ditto	
Sykes, G S	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
Symonds, E	Firm of Lazarus and Co	Bentinck Street	England	ditto	
Syed, Ismael	Assistant, Mathematical Instrument Maker's Dept	Park Street	India	Mahomedan	
Seal, Gocolchunder	Assistant, Custom House	Dalhousie Square	ditto	Hindoo	
Seal, Gopalchunder	Assistant, Office of Controller General of Accounts	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
Seal, Kallechurn	Banian	Puttledungha	ditto	ditto	
Seal, Gobin Chunder	Assistant, Treasury Department, Accountant Branch	Treasury Buildings	ditto	ditto	
Sen, Bholanath	Assistant, Examiner of Claims' Office	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
Sen, Brojendro Nath	Wharf Assistant, Custom House	Dalhousie Square	ditto	ditto	
Sen, Dinno Nath	Assistant, Office of Compiler, Post Office	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
Sen, Gungadhur	Assistant, Board of Revenue	ditto	ditto	ditto	
Sen, Hurryhur	Assistant, Deputy Surveyor General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
Sen, Mohendronath	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
Sen, Rajcoomar	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
Sein, Denonauth	Assistant, Executive Engineer's Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
Sein, Doorgachurn	Banian	Chorebagan	ditto	ditto	
Sein, Gopaldoss	Banian, Barton, Baynes and Co	Bankshall Street	ditto	ditto	
Sein, Jogendronath	Assistant, Paper Currency Department, Mint	Strand	ditto	ditto	
Sein, Radhanath	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office	Park Street	ditto	ditto	
Sein, Rakhaldoss	Banian	Chorebagan	ditto	ditto	
Sein, Ramanath	Assistant, Office of Controller General of Accounts	Government Place	ditto	ditto	
Sein Thakoordoss	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	Strand	ditto	ditto	
Sein, Kadernath	Inhabitant	Rutton Sircar's Garden Street	ditto	ditto	
Sein, Bonomaily	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
Sein, Byconto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	

Sein, Joygopaul	...	ditto	...	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
Sein, Muddenmohun	...	ditto	...	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
Sein, Jodoonauth	...	Assistant, Director-General of Post Office		...	Hare Street	...	ditto	ditto
Sein, Nobin Chunder	...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	...	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
Sein, Bullie Chund	...	Banian, John Atkinson and Co	...	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
Sett, Madhubkhrisna	...	Inhabitant	...	...	Banstollah Street	...	ditto	ditto
Sett, Preonath	...	ditto	...	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
Sett, Huraykristo	...	ditto	...	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
Sett, Soorjee Coomar	...	ditto	...	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
Sett, Denonath	...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	...	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
Sett, Nobin Chunder	...	Assistant, Examiner's Office, Pay Department		...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
Sett, Prosono Coomar	...	Assistant, Military Finance Department		...	Treasury Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
Sett, Nobocoomar	...	Inhabitant	...	...	Moyraputty Street	...	ditto	ditto
Sett, Punnogendro	...	ditto	...	...	Dhurmahattah Street	...	ditto	ditto
Sett, Wodoy Chund	...	ditto	...	...	Jorasanko	...	ditto	ditto
Sett, Radhakisto	...	ditto	...	...	Naboobagaun, Bang Bazar	...	ditto	ditto
Sett, Buddon Chunder	...	Assistant, Office of Compiler, Post Office		...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
Sett, Gopal Doss	...	Assistant, Custom House	...	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
Sett, Kheterpaul	...	Assistant, Bengal Office	...	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
Sett, Neelmadub	...	Assistant, Office of Controller of Accounts		...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
Sett, Bholanath	...	Assistant, Examiner of Claims' Office	...	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
Shaw, Mohendronauth	...	Trader	...	...	Colootollah	...	ditto	ditto
Shome, Bipenbeharee	...	Assistant, Office of Controller General of Accounts		...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
Shome, Shamlal	...	Assistant, Presidency Pay Office		...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	ditto	ditto
Soor, Coonjobeharee	...	Assistant, Office of Controller General of Accounts		...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
Singhee, Shamachurn	...	Wharf Officer, Custom House	...	...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
Singhee, Nobocoomar	...	Assistant, R G Ghose and Co	...	..	Church Lane	...	ditto	ditto
Sircar, Bishombhor	...	Assistant, Private Secretary's Office	...	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
Sircar, Doorgachurn	...	Assistant, Office of Controller General of Accounts		...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
Sircar, Issen	...	Assistant, Executive Engineer's Office	...	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
Sircar, Kalley Doss	...	Assistant, Telegraph Office	...	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
Sircar, Nobokissen	...	Assistant, Collector's Department, Custom House		...	Dalhousie Square	...	ditto	ditto
Sircar, Gopaul Chunder	...	Inhabitant	...	...	Colootallah	...	ditto	ditto
Sircar, Kissoree Mohun	...	Assistant, Peel, Ross and Co	...	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
Soor, Sagore Chunder	...	Assistant, Office of Compiler, Telegraphic Account		...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
T.								
Taylor, W	...	Firm, Rodda and Co	..	...	Dalhousie Square	...	England	Christian
Taylor, J	...	Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office		...	Government Place	...	India	ditto
Taylor, J L	...	Assistant, Conservancy Department	...	...	Chowringhee Road	...	England	ditto
Teagiah, D	...	Assistant, Financial Department	...	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
Teal, F G	...	Personal Assistant to Director-General of Telegraphs			Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
Teil, G	...	Merchant	...	...	Commercial Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
Templeton, D	...	Assistant, Colvin, Cowie and Co	...	...	Hastings' Street	...	India	ditto
Templeton, M S	...	Assistant, Public Works Department, Bengal		...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
Terraneau, H	...	Broker	...	...	Dacre's Lane	...	ditto	ditto
Thomas, A	...	Assistant, Calcutta Mint ...	...	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
Thomas, G A	...	Assistant, Government Medical Store	...	...	Wellesley Place	...	ditto	ditto
Thomas, J P	...	Assistant, Baptist Mission Press	...	...	Lower Circular Road	...	ditto	ditto
Thomas, W	...	Assistant, ditto	...	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
Thompson, G S	...	Firm of W H Harton and Co	...	...	Strand	...	England	ditto

Names.	*Style or Calling.*	*Residence or Place of Business.*	*Native Country.*	*Religion.*	Remarks
T.					
Thomson, J T ...	Assistant, Home Office	Chowringhee Road ...	India	Christian	
Thomson, C J ...	Wine Merchant	Hastings' Street ...	England	ditto	
Thomson, F ...	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office... ...	Coilah Ghaut Street ...	India	ditto	
Thomson, J ...	Assistant, Calcutta Mint	Strand ...	ditto	ditto	
Thomson, R ...	Assistant, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Thorndike, A ...	Assistant, Atkinson, Tilton and Co	ditto ...	England	ditto	
Thorpe, J S ...	Assistant, Public Works Department	Harrington Street ...	India	ditto	
Thrope, W J ...	Assistant, Home Office	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto	
Thurlow, W T ...	Assistant, Mackillop, Stewart and Co	Old Court House Street ...	England	ditto	
Timms, T A ...	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place ...	India	ditto	
Tims, T L ...	Secretary, New Medical Hall Co	Dalhousie Square ...	England	ditto	
Tomkins, W ...	Firm of Tomkins and Lawson	Esplanade ...	ditto	ditto	
Towsaint, E ...	Assistant, Drainage Department	Chowringhee Road ...	India	ditto	
Trotter, W C ...	Manager, Delhi and London Bank, Limited ...	Strand ...	England	ditto	
Tulloch, R C ...	Examiner of Claims	Council House Street ...	India	ditto	
Tulloch, J C ...	Assistant, East Indian Railway	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
Turlow, J G ...	Firm of Fraser and Co	Commercial Buildings ...	England	ditto	
Turnbull, R ...	Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co ...	Clive Street ...	India	ditto	
Turner, W W ...	Assistant, Murdoch and Co	Dhurrumtollah Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Twalling, J W ...	Assistant, Financial Department	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto	
Tweeddale, C A ...	Assistant, Eastern Bengal Railway Office ...	Circular Road ...	ditto	ditto	
Tyhurst, W E ...	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co, "Limited" ...	Old Court House Street ...	England	ditto	
Tackoor, Dabendronath ...	Assistant, Office of Controller General of Accounts ...	Govenment Place ...	India	Hindoo	
Thakoor, Russicklal ...	Cashier, A Cones and Co	Loll Bazar ...	ditto	ditto	
Thacoor, Dabendernauth ...	Inhabitant	Dhurmahattah Street ...	ditto	ditto	
U.					
Ure, Dundas C ...	Assistant, Oriental Bank	Clive Street ...	England	Christian	
V.					
Vallente, G A ...	Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Police ...	Chowringhee ...	India	Christian	
Vancut, E C ...	Firm of Borradaile, Schilk r a d Co	Fairlie Place ...	England	ditto	
Vandenberg, M A ...	Assistant, Custom House	Dalhousie Square ...	India	ditto	
Vandenberg, J P ...	Assistant, Commissariat Stud Department ...	Middleton Row ...	ditto	ditto	
Vanderbeck, J ...	Assistant, Custom House	Dalhousie Square ...	ditto	ditto	
Vangrieken, J R ...	Assistant, Home Office	Chowringhee Road ...	ditto	ditto	
Vangrieken, J ...	Appraiser, Custom House	Dalhousie Square ...	ditto	ditto	
Vankety, D C ...	Assistant, Thacker, Spink and Co	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto	
Vardon, E ...	Assistant, Watson, Green, and Hart	Lall Bazar ...	ditto	ditto	
Vaughn, R ...	Assistant, Ordnance Office	Coilah Ghaut Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Verity, H J ...	Firm of Verity and Co	Bentinck Street ...	England	ditto	
Vernieux, L P ...	Assistant, Surveyor General's Office	Park Street ...	India	ditto	
Vertannes, V P ...	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
Vertannes, Z ...	Assistant, Ralli and Mavrojani	Clive Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Victor, J C ...	Assistant, Conservancy Department	Chowringhee ...	ditto	ditto	

Viera, De L L E	...	Assistant, Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
Vierre, H P	...	Reader, *Bengalle Gazette* Department, Bengal Office	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
Voss, T J L	...	Assistant, P and O S N Company	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
Vyse, J D	...	Assistant, Office of Sanitary Commission	...	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
W.							
Waite, P	...	Merchant	...	Clive Street	...	India	Christian
Wakefield, W	...	Firm of Francis, Ramsay and Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
Waksford, T J	...	Assistant, Bathgate and Co	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
Walker, J H E	...	Assistant, Barton, Baynes and Co	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
Walker, G D	...	Assistant, Bank of Bengal	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
Walker, W	...	Assistant, Burn and Co	...	Hastings' Street	...	England	ditto
Wallace, G J	...	Firm of Gibson, Wallace and Co	...	Sobterkin's Lane	...	Scotland	ditto
Wallace, P	...	Assistant, Mackintosh, Burn and Co	...	Bentinck Street	...	England	ditto
Waller, E D	...	Assistant, P and O S N Company	...	Strand	...	India	ditto
Waller, G D	...	Assistant, Office of Examiner of Claims	...	Government Place	...	ditto	ditto
Waller, C B	...	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts	...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	ditto	ditto
Wallis, C T	...	Firm of Ranken and Co	...	Old Court House Street	...	Scotland	ditto
Wallis, W R	...	Firm of Manton and Co	...	Bentinck Street	...	India	ditto
Wallis, C B	...	Secretary, Great Eastern Hotel Co, " Limited"	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
Wallis, A H	...	Assistant, Manton and Co	...	Bentinck Street	...	England	ditto
Ware, W J	...	Assistant, Office of Ordnance Accounts	...	Bankshall Street	...	India	ditto
Watson, J	...	Assistant, Commissariat Office	...	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
Watson, W	...	Assistant, Borradaile, Schiller and Co	...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
Watson, J J	...	Assistant, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co	...	Dalhousie Square	...	England	ditto
Watson, H W A	...	Assistant, Examiner of Ordnance Office	...	Bankshall Street	...	India	ditto
Watson, E	...	Manager, F H Parfit and Co	...	Wellesley Place	...	England	ditto
Watson, J	...	Assistant, W A Mitchell and Co	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
Watson, W H	...	Assistant, Bengal Secretariat	...	ditto	...	India	ditto
Watling, R G	...	Assistant, East Indian Railway Office	...	Writers' Buildings	...	England	ditto
Watts, J	...	Assistant, Lazarus and Co	...	Bentinck Street	...	India	ditto
Weguelin, M	...	Assistant, Inspector-General of Ordnance	...	Coilah Ghaut Street	...	ditto	ditto
Wehlisch, R	...	Assistant, Surveyor General's Office	...	Park Street	...	ditto	ditto
Weippert, A S	...	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co, " Limited"	...	Old Court House Street	...	ditto	ditto
Wells, W W	...	Assistant, W B Smith and Co	...	Hare Street	...	England	ditto
Wenger, W L	...	Assistant, Controller of Account's Office	...	Government Place	...	India	ditto
Westfield, W F	...	Firm of Saché and Westfield	...	Waterloo Street	...	England	ditto
Wetherill, J E	...	Firm of J M Edmond and Co	...	Bentinck Street	...	India	ditto
Whelan, H G	...	Assistant, Examiner of Ordnance Office	...	Bankshall Street	...	ditto	ditto
Wherrett, J	...	Watch and Clock-maker	...	Bentinck Street	...	England	ditto
Whitehead, J J	...	Assistant, Comptroller General of Accounts	...	Treasury Buildings	...	India	ditto
Whitehead, J	...	Firm of G C Hay and Co	...	Esplanade Row	...	ditto	ditto
Whitten, A G	...	Assistant, Department of Military Accounts	...	Park Street	...	England	ditto
Whittenberry, A P	...	Assistant, Stamp Office	...	Church Lane	...	India	ditto
Wibrow, A	...	Manager, Billiard Rooms	...	Waterloo Street	...	England	ditto
Wibrow, R M	...	Assistant, J Anderson and Co	...	Chowringhee Road	...	ditto	ditto
Willcox, T	...	Firm of Turner, Morrison and Co	...	Lyons' Range	...	ditto	ditto
Williams, A B	...	Assistant, Military Department	...	Esplanade Row	...	India	ditto
Williams, J	...	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
Williams, J	...	J Williams and Co	...	Raneemoody Gullee	...	ditto	ditto

Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks
W.					
Williamson, G ...	Firm of Williamson and Jelly	Old Court House Street ...	Englan	Christain	
Williamson, R ...	Overseer of Roads, Justices of the Peace ...	Chowringhee ...	India	ditto	
Willis, R ...	Assistant, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.	Writers' Buildings ...	England	ditto	
Wilson, A J ...	Assistant, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co ...	Fairlie Place ...	ditto	ditto	
Wilson, C H B ...	Firm of B Smyth and Co	New China Bazar ...	India	ditto	
Wilson, S R ...	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office ...	Coilah Ghaut Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Wilson, W G H ...	Assistant, Commissary General's Office ...	Park Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Wilson, E ...	Sub-Editor, Indian Daily News Company, Limited ...	Bankshall Street ...	England	ditto	
Wilson, James ...	Editor of Indian Daily News Company, Limited ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
Wilson, R ...	Firm of R Wilson and Co	Hare Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Wince, G ...	Assistant, Payne and Co	Esplanade Row ...	India	ditto	
Wineh, G L ...	Assistant, Francis, Harrison, Hathaway, and Co ...	Government Place ...	England	ditto	
Winser, J ...	Firm of Winser and Co	Jaun Bazar Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Winston, J S ...	Assistant, Barham, Hill and Co ...	Dalhousie Square ...	India	ditto	
Winterscale, J J ...	Assistant, S H Clarke and Co	Wellesley Place ...	England	ditto	
Wist, C G ...	Assistant, Baker and Catliff	Old Court House Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Wood, G S P ...	Parcel Officer, Penisular and Oriental Co ...	Strand ...	India	ditto	
Wood, H ...	Wharf Assistant, Custom House	Dalhousie Square ...	ditto	ditto	
Wood, D ...	Broker	Hastings' Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Wood, J ...	Assistant, Military Department	Esplanade Row ...	ditto	ditto	
Wood, T E ...	ditto ditto	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
Wood, W C ...	Assistant, Schoene, Kilburn and Co	Fairlie Place ...	diito	ditto	
Wood, T ...	Assistant, Controller of P. W. Dept., Bengal ...	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
Wollen, C W ...	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts ...	Coilah Ghaut Street ...	India	ditto	
Woolterton C R ...	Assistant, Military Accountant's Office ...	Coilah Ghaut Street ...	England	ditto	
Wooster, H ...	Assistant, Charles Nephew and Co	Old Court House Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Wortley, B J ...	Assistant, Great Eastern Hotel Co, "Limited" ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
Wray, G ...	Assistant, Board of Revenue	Bankshall Street ...	India	ditto	
Wright, G ...	Assistant, Conservancy Department	Chowringhee ...	ditto	ditto	
Wright, J ...	Assistant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts ..	Coilah Ghaut Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Wright, J G ...	Assistant, W L Atkinson and Co	Old Court House Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Wyatt, S ...	Assistant, Office of Controller General of Accounts ...	Government Place ...	ditto	ditto	
Wyatt, S G ...	ditto ditto	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
Wyman, F F ...	Firm of Wyman and Co	Hare Street ...	England	ditto	
Wyman, G ..	ditto ditto	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
Y.					
Yates, W ...	Deputy Superintendent, Printing Branch, Bengal Office	Strand ...	India	Christian	
Young, R ...	Assistant, Wyman Brothers	Hare Street ...	England	ditto	
Young, J W B ...	Assistant, Office of Presidency Pay-Master ...	Bankshall Street ...	India	ditto	
Young, G ...	Assistant, Examiner of Ordnance Office ...	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
Yule, A ...	Firm of Andrew, Yule and Co	Clive Street ...	England	ditto	
Z.					
Zamin, D J ...	Firm of Harold and Co	Dalhousie Square ...	India	Christian	

T. D. INGRAM,
Offg. Clerk of the Crown.

Guise, J J	...	Esquire, Firm of Osborne and Co	...	Pathooreaghatta	...	India	Hindoo
Greender Chunder Ghose	...	Zemindar	...				
H.					
Hall, Peter	...	Esquire, Merchant, Firm of Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co		Fairlie Place	...	England	Christian
Handley, H H	...	Esquire, Marine Surveyor ...	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
Hart, P C	...	Esquire, Firm of Watson, Green, and Hart	...	Clive's Row	...	ditto	ditto
Heeralol Seal	...	Zemindar	...	Colootollah	...	India	Hindoo
Hemchunder Dutt	...	Landholder	...	Pathooreaghatta	...	ditto	ditto
Hurnauth Mullick	...	Banian	...	Chitpore Road	...	ditto	ditto
Horochunder Dutt	...	ditto	...	Simla	...	ditto	ditto
Hurrydoss Dutt	...	ditto	...	Amratollah Gully	...	ditto	ditto
J.					
Jack, E A	...	Esquire, Firm of Playfair, Duncan and Co	...	Clive Street	...	England	Christian
Jaokim, M C	...	Esquire, Merchant and Agent	...	Canning Street	...	India	ditto
Jones, W H	...	Esquire, Firm of R Campbell and Co, Wine Merchants		Waterloo Street	...	England	ditto
Jotendromohun Tagore	...	Zemindar	...	Pathooreaghatta	...	India	Hindoo
Joygobin Law	...	Banian	...	Colootollah	...	ditto	ditto
Judoonauth Mullick	...	Zemindar ...	...	Pathooreaghatta	...	ditto	ditto
K.					
Knight, J B	...	Esquire, Firm of Harold and Co ...	...	Dalhousie Square	...	Scotland	Christian
Knowles, Herbert	...	Esquire, Merchant, Firm of George Henderson and Co		Fairlie Place	...	England	ditto
Kalleeprussunno Sing	...	Zemindar ...	...	Jorasanko	...	India	Hindoo
Kallidoss Dutt	...	Banian ...	...	Dingabangah	...	ditto	ditto
Khalutch Chunder Ghose	...	Zemindar ...	...	Pathooreaghatta	...	ditto	ditto
Khettermohun Doss	...	Banian to Williamson, Brothers and Co	...	Copallytollah	...	ditto	ditto
L.					
Lackersteen, Charles Robert	...	Esquire, Merchant and Agent ...	...	Strand	...	India	Christian
Lackersteen George F	...	Esquire, ditto ...	...	New China Bazar	...	ditto	ditto
Leonard, Henry	...	Esquire, Offg. Secy to Govt of Bengal, P W Dept.	..	Writers' Buildings	...	England	ditto
Llewelyn, J G	...	Esquire ...	...	Bentinck Street	...	ditto	ditto
Laulbehary Dutt	...	Merchant and Banian ...	...	Burra Bazar	...	India	Hindoo
M.					
MacFarlane, D H	...	Esquire, Firm of Begg, Dunlop and Co	...	Misson Row	...	Scotland	Christian
Mackay, R B	...	Esquire, Firm of Schoene, Kilburn and Co	...	Fairlie, Place	...	England	ditto
Mackinnon, Peter	...	Esquire, Firm of Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
Maclachlan, J E	...	Esquire, Broker ...	...	Church Lane	...	Scotland	ditto
Malchus, M C	...	Esquire, Merchant ...	...	Swallow Lane	...	India	ditto
Marten, Charles	...	Esquire, Bill and Stock Broker ...	...	Commercial Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
Mathews, J H	...	Esquire, Firm of Grindlay and Co ...	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
Martin, J	...	Esquire, Firm of Davis and Co, Coopers and Guagers		Mangoe Lane	...	England	ditto

Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
M.					
Mewburn, G F	Esquire, Firm of Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	Clive Street	England	Christian	
Mitchell, Robert	Esquire, Firm of Wiseman, Snead and Co	Raneemoody Gully	ditto	ditto	
Monerieff, R S	Esquire, Firm of Gisborne and Co	Strand	Scotland	ditto	
Moseley, T H	Esquire, Firm of Moseley, Hurst and Co	Jackson's Ghaut Street	England	ditto	
Morgan, E C	Esquire, Merchant, Firm of Ashburner and Co	Garstins' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
Mudie, J H	Esquire, Firm of Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	Clive Street	ditto	ditto	
Murdoch, James	Esquire, Firm of Moran and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
Manackjee Rustomjee	Esquire, Merchant and Agent	Bentinck Street	India	Parsee	
Modoosoodun Sein	Dewan, Agra and Masterman's Bank	Colootollah	ditto	Hindoo	
Madubchunder Sein	Dewan, Bank of Bengal	ditto	ditto	ditto	
Mohendernauth Bose	Merchant	Ezra Street	ditto	ditto	
Madhubchunder Rooder	Firm of R G Ghose and Co	Church Lane	ditto	ditto	
Mudoosoodun Sircar	Banion to Whitney Brothers and Co	Colootollah	ditto	ditto	
N.					
Noble, R C	Esquire, Firm of Mackillop, Stewart and Co	Old Court House Street	England	Christian	
Nierses, M	Esquire, Merchant	Ezra Street	India	ditto	
Nurrender Kissen, Rajah	Zemindar	Soba Bazar	ditto	Hindoo	
Nullit Mohun Doss	Banian to Henderson and Co	Copallytollah	ditto	ditto	
Nogender Chunder Ghose	Zemindar	Pathooreaghatta	ditto	ditto	
Nitye Churn Mullick	ditto	Chorebgaan	ditto	ditto	
O.					
Ogilvy, John Francis	Esquire, Firm of Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co	Clive Street	England	Christian	
Owen, Mackertich Sarkies	Esquire, Merchant	Lall Bazar	India	ditto	
Opender Mohun Tagore	Zemindar	Pathooreaghatta	ditto	Hindoo	
Obhoychurn Goho	Banian and Zemindar	Hogulkooria	ditto	ditto	
P.					
Paterson, W R (Junior)	Esquire, Broker	Council House Street	England	Christian	
Panaloll Seal	Zemindar	Colootollah	India	Hindoo	
Praun Kissen Sein	Tehsildar, Stamp Office	Nimtollah	ditto	ditto	
Punchanun Mookerjee	ditto	[illegible]	ditto	ditto	
Pearychand Mittra	ditto	Metcalfe's Hall, Strand	ditto	ditto	
R.					
Reid, J M	Esquire, Manager, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	Council House Street	England	Christian	
Remfry, John	Esquire, Firm of Hamilton and Co	Old Court House Street	ditto	ditto	
Roberts, R	Esquire, Chief Auditor, East Indian Railway Office	Writers' Buildings	ditto	ditto	
Roberts, John Watkinson	Esquire, Broker	Wellesley Place	ditto	ditto	
Robertson, Jaspar Lions	Esquire, ditto	[illegible]	ditto	ditto	
Robinson, S H	Esquire, Merchant and [illegible]	[illegible]	ditto	ditto	

SPECIAL JURY LIST.

LIST of Persons liable to serve on Special Juries in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the year ensuing from May 1st 1868, pursuant to Act XIII., 1865.

Names.	*Style or Calling.*	*Residence or Place of Business.*	*Native Country.*	*Religion.*	Remarks.
A.					
Agabeg, A L ...	Esquire, Bill and Stock Broker	New China Bazar ...	India	Christian	*See* Act XIII., 1865, Sections 12, 13, 14.
Aitken, H M ...	Esquire, Merchant, Firm of John Elliott and Co ...	Clive Street ...	England	ditto	
Alcock, Thomas ...	Esquire, Merchant and Agent, Firm of Charles Nephew and Co	Old Court House Street ...	ditto	ditto	Special Jurors are requested to observe the Note at the foot of their Summons.
Alexander, William ...	Esquire, Firm of George Henderson and Co ...	Fairlie Place ...	Scotland	ditto	
Anderson, Peter ...	Esquire, Member, Firm of Mackenzie, Lyall and Co ...	Dalhousie Square ...	ditto	ditto	
Apcar, Seth Arratoon ...	Esquire, Merchant and Agent, Firm of Apcar and Co	Rada Bazar ...	India	ditto	
Apcar, Thomas Arratoon ...	Esquire, ditto ditto	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
Apcar, Arratoon Gregory ...	Esquire, ditto ditto	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
Apcar, Alexander Arratoon ...	Esquire, ditto ditto	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
Atkinson, W S ...	Esquire, Director of Public Instruction ...	Writers' Buildings ...	England	ditto	
Avdall, A J ...	Esquire, Merchant, Firm of M Gregory and Co ...	Swallow Lane ...	India	ditto	
B.					
Bagram, John George ...	Esquire, Merchant and Agent	Old China Bazar ...	India	Christian	
Baynes, John ...	Esquire, Firm of Barton, Baynes and Co ...	Bankshall Street ...	England	ditto	
Biss, Isaiah Birt ...	Esquire, Merchant	Esplanade Row ...	ditto	ditto	
Blacker, George Miller ...	Esquire, Merchant and Agent, Firm of Hoare, Miller and Co	Strand ...	ditto	ditto	
Blechynden, Richard ...	Esquire, Merchant	Elysium Row ...	ditto	ditto	
Blechynden, Arthur Henry ...	Esquire, Secy, Agricultural and Horticultural Society	Metcalfe's Hall ...	ditto	ditto	
Brooks, Frederick Tilt ...	Esquire, Firm of Samuel Smith, Sons and Co ...	Clive Street ...	Scotland	ditto	
Broughton, E ...	Esquire, Firm of Shand, Fairlie and Co ...	Lyons' Range ...	England	ditto	
Burgett, C F ...	Esquire, Merchant, Firm of Lyall, Rennie and Co ...	Clive Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Burgett, E W ...	Esquire, Bill and Stock Broker	Strand ...	ditto	ditto	
Beerchund Mitter ...	Firm of R G Ghose and Co	Church Lane ...	India	Hindoo	
Brijonauth Dhur ...	Banian	Amrahtollah ...	ditto	ditto	
Bholanauth Mullick ...	Zemindar	Burra Bazar ...	ditto	ditto	
Bhuggobutty Churn Law ...	Merchant and Banian	Tuntunniah ...	ditto	ditto	
Bollydoss Mullick ...	Zemindar	Munsatullah Lane ...	ditto	ditto	
C.					
Cable, G H ...	Esquire, Member, Firm of W Keep and Co ...	Swallow Lane ...	England	Christian	
Cadogan, Thomas Charles ..	Esquire, Broker	Commercial Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
Chisholm, George ...	Esquire, Trader	Sudder Street ...	India	ditto	
Cogswell, W H ...	Esquire, Firm of Haworth and Co ...	Mission Row ...	England	ditto	

Names.	Style or Calling.	Residence or Place of Business.	Native Country.	Religion.	Remarks.
C.					
Cowan, W R ...	Esquire, Firm of Williamson, Brothers and Co ...	Clive Street Ghaut ...	England	Christian	
Cowie, John (Junior) ...	Esquire, Merchant and Agent, Firm of Colvin, Cowie and Co ...	Colvin's Ghaut ...	Scotland	ditto	
Crooke, Henry ...	Esquire, Merchant and Agent, Firm of Crooke, Rome and Co	Clive Row ...	England	ditto	
Curtoys, W J ...	Esquire, Firm of Grindlay and Co	Strand ...	ditto	ditto	
Casheepersaud Ghose ...	Banian	Cornwallis Square ...	India	Hindoo	
Chunder Mohun Chatterjee ...	Deputy Registrar of Assurances	Jorasanko ...	ditto	ditto	
Cumulkissen, Rajah ...	Zemindar	Soba Bazaar ...	ditto	ditto	
Cower Debendernarain Deb Bahadoor	ditto	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
Cower Rajendernarain Deb Badadoor	ditto	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
Chytan Churn Mullick ...	ditto	Chorebagan ...	ditto	ditto	
Chundercaunt Mookerjee ...	Banian	Aheereetollah ...	ditto	ditto	
D.					
Danby, S ...	Esquire, Firm of Gisborne and Co	Strand ...	England	Christian	
D'Salis, J H ...	Esquire, late Officiating Supdt., P and O Company ...	ditto ...	Ireland	ditto	
DeSouza, L A ...	Esquire, Merchant, Firm of T. DeSouza and Co ...	Mission Row ...	India	ditto	
Dodd, Richard ...	Esquire, Indigo Broker, Firm of R. Thomas and Co ...	ditto ...	England	ditto	
Douglas, J S ...	Esquire, Commission Agent	Garstin's Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
Duff, W P ...	Esquire, Firm of Mackenzie, Lyall and Co ...	Dalhousie Square ...	Scotland	ditto	
Dunbar, E G ...	Esquire, Secretary, Military Fund	Hastings' Street ...	ditto	ditto	
Duncan, Walter ...	Esquire, Firm of Playfair, Duncan and Co ...	Clive Street ...	England	ditto	
Dundas, Henry ..	Esquire, Merchant, Firm of Shand, Fairlie and Co ...	Lyons' Range ...	ditto	ditto	
Degumber Mitter ...	Zemindar	Jhamapooker ...	India	Hindoo	
Debendernath Tagore ...	Merchant	Jorasanko ...	ditto	ditto	
Doorgachurn Law ...	Banian to Pickford, Mathewson and Co ...	Mission Row ...	ditto	ditto	
Dwarkanauth Mullick ...	Banian	Puttuldangah ...	ditto	ditto	
Denonauth Mullick ...	ditto	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
E.					
Eddis, William U ...	Esquire, Manager of Messrs. Moran and Co ...	Church Lane ...	England	Christian	
Emin, E ...	Esquire, Merchant	Canning Street ...	India	ditto	
Eshan Chunder Bose ..	Banian to Jardine, Skinner and Co	Tuntuniah ...	ditto	Hindoo	
F.					
Fergusson, John Hutchinson ...	Esquire, Firm of J. H. Fergusson and Co ...	Clive Street ...	Scotland	Christian	
Finlayson, A V ...	Esquire, Broker ...	Dalhousie Square ...	ditto	ditto	
Folkard D M ...	Esquire, Firm of Folkard and Co	Commercial Buildings ...	England	ditto	
G.					
Galstaun, M J ...	Esquire, Merchant	Canning Street ...	India	Christian	
Goodenough, F A ...	Esquire, Firm of Mackillop, Stewart and Co ...	Old Court House Street ...	England	ditto	
Gordon, Alexander ...	Esquire, Firm of Pickford, Mathewson and Co ...	Misson Row ...	ditto	ditto	
Gordon, Donald Clunes ...	Esquire, Firm of Gordon, Sons and Co	Clive Street ...	Scotland	ditto	
Graham, Alexander G ...	Esquire, Firm of Graham and Co	ditto ...	England	ditto	
Green, R E ...	Esquire, Firm of Watson, Green, and Hart ...	Clive's Row ...	ditto	ditto	
Gregory, M ...	Esquire, Merchant	17, Sukeas' Lane ...	India	ditto	

Ross, J M	...	Esquire, Firm of Peel, Ross and Co	...	...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
Russell, W H	...	Esquire, Chief Assistant, Board of Agency, East Indian Railway	...	...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
Rutherford, John FitzThomas	...	Esquire, Firm of Hoare, Miller and Co	...	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
Rooploll Day	...	Shop-keeper	...	...	Burra Bazar	...	India	Hindoo
Ramnarain Muttyloll	...	Zemindar	...	...	Bow Bazar	...	ditto	ditto
Rajah Daby Kissen	...	ditto	...	...	Sobah Bazar	...	ditto	ditto
Ram Chura Mullick	...	Banian	...	...	Colootollah	...	ditto	ditto
Ramchunder Mitter	...	Landholder	...	...	Simlah	...	ditto	ditto
Rajcoomar Roy Cower	...	Zemindar	...	...	Chorebagan	...	ditto	ditto
Rajenderchunder Neoghy	...	ditto	...	...	Baug Bazar	...	ditto	ditto
Ram Chand Seal	...	Banian to Gladstone, Wyllie and Co	...	...	Clive Ghaut Street	...	ditto	ditto
S.								
Sarkies, Petruse Johannes	...	Esquire, Broker	...	...	Free School Street	...	India	Christian
Sawers, R O	...	Esquire, Manager, National Bank of India, "Limited"			Council House Street	...	England	ditto
Scallan, T F	...	Esquire, Merchant, Firm of Scallan and Co		...	Baretto's Lane	...	ditto	ditto
Schiller, F	...	Esquire, Firm of Borradaile, Schiller and Co		...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
Shaw, D T	...	Esquire, Firm of Thomson, Shaw and Co		...	Grant's Lane	...	ditto	ditto
Shearin, E	...	Esquire, Secretary, Dehra Doon Tea Co, "Limited"		...	Mission Row	...	ditto	ditto
Shearman, John William	...	Esquire, Merchant and Agent, Firm of Shearman and Co	...	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
Skinner, John	...	Esquire, Firm of Jardine, Skinner and Co		...	ditto	...	Scotland	ditto
Smith, H C	...	Esquire, Merchant, Firm of Samuel Smith, Sons & Co			Clive Street	...	England	ditto
Smith, J R Bullen	...	Esquire, Firm of Jardine, Skinner, and Co		...	Strand	...	Scotland	ditto
Snead, G T	...	Esquire, Firm of Wiseman, Snead and Co		...	Raneemoody Gully	...	England	ditto
Stephenson, Cecil	...	Esquire, Deputy Agent, East Indian Railway		...	Writers' Buildings	...	ditto	ditto
Stewart, Alexander	...	Esquire, Merchant and Agent	...	...	Hastings' Street	...	Scotland	ditto
Stewart, William Charles	...	Esquire, ditto	...	...	New China Bazar Street	...	England	ditto
Stewart, R D	...	Esquire, Firm of Wilson, Gilmore and Co		...	Mission Row	...	ditto	ditto
Stewart, Robert	...	Esquire, Firm of Gladstone, Wyllie and Co		...	Clive Street	...	ditto	ditto
Strand, Alexander	...	Esquire, Broker	...	...	Raneemoody Gully	...	ditto	ditto
Struthers, G M	...	Esquire, Firm of Borradaile, Schiller and Co		...	Fairlie Place	...	ditto	ditto
Sutcliffe, James	...	Esquire, Principal of the Presidency College		...	Puttuldangah	...	ditto	ditto
Sutherland, H H	...	Esquire, Firm of Begg, Dunlop and Co		...	Mission Row	...	ditto	ditto
Sagore Dutt	...	Landholder	...	...	Colootollah	...	India	Hindoo
Samchurn Mullick	...	Zemindar	...	...	Jorasanko	...	ditto	ditto
Sham Chand Mitter	...	Firm of Aushootosh Dey and Nephews	...	...	Simlah	...	ditto	ditto
Soobuldoss Mullick	...	Zemindar	...	...	Munsotollah	...	ditto	ditto
Sreenath Mullick	...	Banian to Heron and Co	...	...	Colootollah	...	ditto	ditto
Sibnauth Dhur	...	Banian	...	...	Amratollah Gully	...	ditto	ditto
Shamloll Law	...	Merchant and Banian	...	...	Tuntunniah	...	ditto	ditto
Sreenauth Roy	...	Banian	...	...	Colootollah	...	ditto	ditto
T.								
Turnbull, R D	...	Esquire, Secretary to the Justices of Calcutta		...	Chowringhee Road	...	England	Christian
Thomas, John Phillips	...	Esquire, Indigo Broker, Firm of Thomas and Co		...	Mission Row	...	Scotland	ditto
Tareeneechurn Bannerjee	...	Zemindar	...	...	Bow Bazar	...	India	Hindoo
Tariney Churn Bose	...	Banian	...	...	Puttuldangah	...	ditto	ditto
Tarrucknauth Dutt	...	Firm of Hoare, Miller and Co	...	...	Strand	...	ditto	ditto
Tarra Churn Goho	...	Banian	...	...	Hogulkooriah	...	ditto	ditto

Names.	*Style or Calling.*	*Residence or Place of Business,*	*Native Country.*	*Religion.*	Remarks.
U.					
Umbica Churn Soor ...	Deputy Secretary to the Agra Bank, Limited ...	Dalhousie Square ...	India	Hindoo	
V.					
Vardon, A M ..	Esquire, Merchant	Clive Row ...	ditto	Christian	
W.					
Weskins, C ...	Esquire, Merchant and Agent	Clive Street ...	England	ditto	
Weinholt, John ...	Esquire, Broker	Strand ...	ditto	ditto	
Weinholt, W ...	Esquire, ditto	ditto ...	ditto	ditto	
Whyte, G A ...	Esquire, Manager to Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	Dalhousie Square ...	ditto	ditto	
Willcox, T ...	Esquire, Firm of Turner, Morrison and Co ...	Lyons' Range ...	ditto	ditto	
Wilson, A ...	Esquire, Merchant and Agent, Firm of Wilson, Gilmore and Co ...	Mission Row ...	Scotland	ditto	
Woods, D ...	Esquire, Officiating Deputy Secretary, Bank of Bengal	Strand ...	England	ditto	
Wollaston, H M ...	Esquire, Firm of Wollaston, Brothers and Co ...	Crooked Lane ...	India	ditto	
Woodhouse, F ...	Esquire, Broker	Commercial Building ...	Scotland	ditto	
Wood, Henry William Irvine ...	Esquire, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bonded Warehouse ...	Clive Street ...	England	ditto	
Woodrow, H ...	Esquire, Inspector of Colleges	Writers' Buildings ...	ditto	ditto	
Wordie, T H ...	Esquire, Firm of Jardine, Skinner and Co ...	Strand ...	ditto	ditto	
Woomes Chunder Mitter ...	Firm of R G Ghose and Co	Church Lane ...	India	Hindoo	
Y.					
Young, James ...	Esquire, Firm of Young, Gray and Co ...	Mission Row ...	England	Christian	

T. D. INGRAM,

Offg. Clerk of the Crown.

No. 19.] [759]

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1868.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

The foll[illegible]ng Bill was introduced into the Council of [illegible]e Governor General of India for the purpos[illegible]e of making Laws and Regulations on th[illegible] April 1868:—

COD[illegible]F CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

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No. 13 OF 1868.

A Bill for regulating the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law regulating the procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Code of Criminal Procedure."

Acts repealed.

2. The Acts mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed are repealed.

References to Act XXV of 1861.

References to any section of Act No. XXV of 1861 made in any Act passed subsequently thereto shall be read as if made to the corresponding section of this Act.

Interpretation clause.

3. In this Act,—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Special law."

The words "special law" denote a law applicable to a particular subject:

"Local law."

The words "local law" denote a law applicable only to a particular part of British India:

"Enquired into."

"Determined."

The words "enquired into" comprise every proceeding preliminary to trial; and the word "determined" comprises trial and every subsequent proceeding, including the punishment of the offender:

"Written."

The word "written" includes "printed," "lithographed," and "engraved:"

"Chapter."

The word "Chapter" means chapter of this Act:

"Criminal Court."

The words "Criminal Court" denote every Judge or Magistrate lawfully exercising jurisdiction in criminal cases, whether for the decision of such cases in the first instance or on appeal, or for commitment to any other Court or officer:

"Court of Justice."

The words "Court of Justice" denote a Judge as defined in the Indian Penal Code, who is empowered by law to act judicially alone, or a body of Judges empowered by law to act judicially as a body, when such Judge or body of Judges is acting judicially :

"Court of Session."

The words "Court of Session," subject to the limitations in section 5, include the Courts of the Assistant Sessions' Judges in the Presidency of Bombay :

"Magistrate of the District."

The words "Magistrate of the District" mean the chief officer charged with the executive administration of a district in criminal matters by whatever designation such officer is called :

"Magistrate."

The word "Magistrate" includes all persons exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate :

"The powers of a Magistrate."

The words "the powers of a Magistrate" imply the full powers of a Magistrate or of the Magistrate of the District :

"Any of the powers of a Magistrate."

The words "any of the powers of a Magistrate" denote powers less than the full powers of a Magistrate :

"District."

The local jurisdiction of the Magistrate of a District shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed a "District;" and the local jurisdiction in a particular part of a districts vested in a Magistrate other than the Magistrate of the District, shall be deemed a "Division of a District :"

"Division of a District."

"Local limits of a High Court."

The words "local limits of a High Court" mean local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of a High Court.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

Offences cognizable by Criminal Courts.

4. The Criminal Courts of the several grades, according to the powers vested in them respectively by this Act, shall have jurisdiction in respect of offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code or under any special or local law (except offences which are by any such law made punishable by some other authority therein specially mentioned); and, in the enquiry into and determination of the offences hereby declared to be within their jurisdiction, shall be guided by the provisions of this Act.

By what Courts offences in second schedule are triable.

Limits within which such Courts may sentence.

5. The offences mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed shall, subject to the provision contained in the third explanatory note prefixed to the said schedule, be triable by the Courts specified in column 7 of the said schedule, and such Courts shall be competent to pass sentence in respect of such offences within the following limits (that is to say),

(a) The Court of Session.

Powers of Court of Session.

The Court of Session :—

death (subject to confirmation by the High Court),

transportation,

imprisonment for a period not exceeding fourteen years, including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law,

or fine to an unlimited amount,

or both transportation and fine, or imprisonment and fine, in cases in which both punishments are authorized by the Indian Penal Code.

In cases in which, according to the Indian Penal Code, forfeiture of property may be adjudged, the Court of Session may adjudge such forfeiture in addition to the sentence.

(b) Assistant Sessions Judges.

Powers of Assistant Sessions Judges in Bombay.

In the Presidency of Bombay, a Sessions Judge may delegate cases for trial by an Assistant Sessions Judge; and the Assistant Sessions Judge may in such cases pass sentences within the following limits :—

Imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years (including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law), or fine, or both.

If the sentence be one of imprisonment for a term exceeding three years, it shall be passed subject to confirmation by the Sessions Judge.

The Sessions Judge may review and hear
[illegible]ls against the proceedings of his Assistants,
393. [illegible]ay confirm and amend (but not so as to
[illegible]ce), or may reverse, their sentences or
394. [illegible].

395 An Assistant Sessions Judge shall not review or hear an appeal against the proceedings of a Magistrate.

(c) The Magistrate of the District.

Powers of Magistrate of District.

The Magistrate of the District :—

Imprisonment not exceeding the term of three years, including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law,

or fine to the extent of two thousand rupees,

or both imprisonment and fine in all cases in which both punishments are authorized by the Indian Penal Code.

(d) Officers exercising the powers of a Magistrate.

Powers of officers exercising powers of a Magistrate.

Officers authorized by the Local Government to exercise the powers of a Magistrate :—

Imprisonment not exceeding the term of two years, including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law,

a fine to the extent of one thousand rupees,

or both imprisonment and fine in all cases in which both punishments are authorized by the Indian Penal Code.

(e) Subordinate Magistrates.

Subordinate Magistrates, or officers authorized by the Local Government or by the Magistrate

of the District or other officer under any special or local law to exercise any of the powers of a Magistrate :—

Powers of Subordinate Magistrates, 1st class.

First Class—Imprisonment not exceeding six months,

or fine not exceeding two hundred rupees,

or both imprisonment and fine in all cases in which both punishments are authorized by the Indian Penal Code.

2nd class.

Second Class—Imprisonment not exceeding one month,

or fine not exceeding fifty rupees,

or both imprisonment and fine in all cases in which both punishments are authorized by the Indian Penal Code.

No sentence of solitary confinement, under section 73 of the Indian Penal Code, shall be passed by any Court inferior to an officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate.

Power to invest with powers of Magistrate or Subordinate Magistrate.

6. The Local Government may invest any person with the powers of a Magistrate or of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first or second class, as described in section 5, with a view to the exercise, by him, of such powers under this Act or under any special or local law.

Power to determine local jurisdiction of Magistrate of a District.

7. The Local Government may determine the local jurisdiction of a Magistrate of a District as defined by section 3, and may from time to time alter such jurisdiction by order notified in the official *Gazette*.

Power to invest officers with local jurisdiction.

8. The Local Government may invest any officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate, other than the Magistrate of a District, with local jurisdiction in any particular part of a District, referred to in section 3 as constituting a division of a District, and from time to time may alter the limits of such local jurisdiction by order notified in the *Gazette*.

Continuance of powers of officers transferred.

9. Whenever any person holding an office in the service of Government, who has been invested by Government with any powers under this Act in any District, is transferred to an equal or higher office of the same nature within another District, he shall continue to exercise the same powers in the District to which he is transferred.

Powers may be varied and cancelled.

10. The Local Government may vary or cancel any powers with which any person may have been invested under this Act.

Power to invest certain officers with powers of Magistrate of a District.

11. The Local Government may invest any officer who has exercised the full powers of a Magistrate for the space of three years with the powers of the Magistrate of a District.

Criminal Courts to have jurisdiction over all persons, except those exempted by legislature.

12. The Criminal Courts shall have jurisdiction over all persons, except such persons as, by any Act of Parliament, or by any Regulation of the Codes of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively, or by this or any other Act of the Governor General of India in Council, are, or shall be, exempted from their jurisdiction.

No exemption from Act by reason of birth or descent.

13. No person shall, by reason of place of birth, or by reason of descent, be exempt from the rules of criminal procedure contained in this Act.

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be held to authorize the trial or commitment for trial before any Criminal Court of any person who, in respect of the offence with which he is charged, is not subject to the jurisdiction of that Court.

Trial to be ordinarily in District where offence committed.

14. Except where otherwise expressly provided by this Act, or by any local or special law, every offence shall be enquired into and determined in the District in which the offence was committed :

Proviso as to European British subjects.

Provided that nothing in this section shall exempt European British subjects from being tried and convicted before the High Courts for offences committed beyond the local limits of such Courts.

Accused triable in District where act done, or where consequence ensues.

15. When a person is accused of the commission of any offence by reason of anything which has been done, and of any consequence which has ensued, such offence may be enquired into or determined in any District in which any such thing shall have been done or any such consequence shall have ensued.

Trial of abetments.

16. The abetment of an offence, wherever such abetment shall have taken place, may be enquired into or determined in any District in which the offence abetted may be enquired into or determined by any Court having jurisdiction to try such offence, as if the abetment had been committed at the same place at which the offence abetted was wholly or partly committed ;

or the abetment may be enquired into or determined in any District within which the abettor has done anything for abetting the commission of such offence.

Offence committed on boundary of Districts.

Offence begun in one District and completed in another.

17. When any offence is committed on the boundary or boundaries of two or more Districts, whether subject to the same Local Government or not, or is begun in one District and completed in another, whether such Districts be subject to the same Local Government or not, such offence may be enquired into or determined in any of such Districts in the

same manner as if it had been actually and wholly committed therein.

Offence committed during journey or voyage.

18. When any offence is committed on any person, or on, or in respect of, any property in or upon any coach, cart, or other carriage or conveyance, or upon any beast of burden employed in any journey,

or is committed on any person, or on, or in respect of, any property on board any vessel employed on any voyage or journey upon any navigable river, canal, or inland navigation,

such offence may be enquired into or determined in any District through any part whereof such coach, cart, carriage, conveyance, beast of burden, or vessel, shall have passed in the course of the journey or voyage during which such offence shall have been committed, in the same manner as if the offence had been actually and wholly committed in such District;

and in all cases where the side, middle or other part of any highway, or the side, bank, middle, or other part of any such river, canal, or navigation, constitutes the boundary of any two Districts, such offence may be enquired into or determined in either of such Districts, through or adjoining to, or by the boundary of any part of, which such coach, cart, carriage, conveyance, beast of burden, or vessel, shall have passed in the course of the journey or voyage during which such offence shall have been committed, in the same manner as if it had actually and wholly been committed in such District.

Receiving, &c., stolen property.

19. If any person is charged with any offence punishable under section 411, 412 or 414 of the Indian Penal Code, under the head "Of the receiving of stolen property," such offence may be enquired into or determined in any District in which such person has, or has had, such stolen property in his possession, or in any District in which the offence by which such property came to be stolen property within the meaning of the said Code, may be enquired into or determined.

Thuggee, Dacoity.

20. Whenever any person is charged with being a thug,

or with murder as a thug,

or with dacoity with or without murder,

or with having belonged to a gang of dacoits,

or with having belonged to any wandering or other gang of thieves associated for the purpose of habitually committing theft or robbery and not being a gang of thugs or dacoits,

the offence may be enquired into in any District in which the accused person is, by any Magistrate competent to commit to a Court of Session, and the accused person may be committed to the Court of Session to which such Magistrate is subordinate.

Escape from lawful custody under sentence.

21. If any person escapes from any custody in which he is lawfully detained in pursuance of a sentence of a Court of Justice, or by virtue of a commutation of such sentence,

Violation of condition of remission of punishment.

or is charged with any offence punishable under section 227 of the Indian Penal Code, or under section 12 of Act XXIV of 1855 *(relating to Penal Servitude)*,

the offence may be enquired into or determined, either in the District in which such person shall be apprehended and retaken, or in the District in which he was formerly tried, or, in the case of an escape from custody, in the District in which he shall have escaped from custody.

High Court to decide, in case of doubt, district where enquiry shall take place.

22. Whenever any doubt arises as to the District in which any offence should be enquired into or determined, the High Court within whose jurisdiction the offender is apprehended may decide in which District the offence shall be determined.

High Court may transfer case.

23. The High Court may order the transfer of any criminal case or appeal, from a Criminal Court subordinate to its authority, to any other such Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction,

Or direct trials in District other than that in which offence is committed.

or may order that any offence shall be enquired into or determined in any District other than that in which the offence has been committed,

whenever it shall appear to such High Court that such order will promote the ends of justice, or tend to the general convenience of the parties or witnesses.

Magistrate may withdraw or refer cases.

24. The Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate in charge of a Division of a District, may withdraw any criminal case from any Court subordinate to him or within his District or Division, and may enquire into or try the case himself, or refer it for enquiry or trial to any other such Court competent to enquire into or try the same.

Commitment for trial before High Court.

25. The Magistrate of the District, or any other officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate, may hold the preliminary enquiry into any cases triable by a High Court, and may commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court, and may exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

Subordinate Magistrate may be empowered to hold preliminary enquiry and to commit for trial before Court of Session or High Court.

26. The Local Government may empower any Subordinate Magistrate of the first or second class not vested with such power by any law for the time being in force, to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Session, or by any High Court, and may empower such Subordinate Magistrate to commit, or hold to bail, persons to take their trial before such Court of Session or High Court, and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

Only Justices of the Peace to commit European British subjects.

27. No person not a Justice of the Peace shall commit, or hold to bail, any European British subject to take his trial before a High Court.

Procedure when European British subject is charged with offences triable by High Court.

28. When a European British subject is charged with an offence triable by a High Court, any officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate, and any Subordinate Magistrate duly empowered according to section 26, may hear the complaint against him, and may issue a warrant of arrest, or hold him to bail, with a view to the complaint being investigated by a Justice of the Peace.

Procedure when a European is arrested under warrant of a Magistrate, not a Justice of the Peace.

29. When a European British subject has been arrested under a warrant issued under section 28 by a Magistrate not being a Justice of the Peace, if such Magistrate considers that there is sufficient ground for proceeding, he shall forthwith forward the person arrested to a Justice of the Peace, or, if the offence with which such person is charged is bailable, and if sufficient bail be tendered, shall admit him to bail for his appearance before a Justice of the Peace.

When the person accused is brought or appears before a Justice of the Peace under this section, such Justice of the Peace shall himself hold the preliminary enquiry into the case, before he commits, or holds to bail, such person for trial before the High Court.

Saving of jurisdiction under 53 Geo. III, c. 155, s. 105.

30. Nothing in this chapter shall interfere with the jurisdiction given by the Statute 53 George III, c. 155, s. 105, or Act VII of 1853 (*to extend the jurisdiction of Magistrates under the* 53 *George* III, *c.* 155, *s.* 105, *in cases of assault, forcible entries, and other injuries accompanied by force, not being felonies*):

Proviso.

Provided that the jurisdiction given by the said Statute and the said Act shall be exercised only by a Justice of the Peace.

CHAPTER III.

Preliminary Rules.

Examination of complainants and witnesses.

31. In all Criminal Courts, complainants and witnesses shall be examined upon oath or otherwise according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force in relation to the examination of witnesses.

Payment of fine in compensation.

32. Whenever, by the sentence or order of any Criminal Court, a fine is imposed upon a conviction for any offence made punishable by fine, whether the offence be punishable or punished by fine only or otherwise, such Court may order that the fine or any part thereof, not exceeding the loss appearing to be caused to any person who has suffered by such offence,

Special damage.

and any special damage of a nature that can in the opinion of the Court be compensated by a pecuniary award, and that may have resulted to such person by such offence,

Expenses of prosecution.

and any expenses incurred by the complainant in the prosecution, as the Court may consider reasonable and proper,

be paid to or for the benefit of such person according to the discretion of the Court.

In every such case the fine when levied or paid shall be paid accordingly.

If the fine be awarded by a Court whose decision is subject to appeal, the amount awarded to the person injured shall not be paid to such person until a period of two months shall have elapsed from the date of the award.

Period of imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

33. In every case punishable with imprisonment as well as fine, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine, whether with or without imprisonment, the Criminal Courts shall be guided by the provisions of sections 64 and 65 of the Indian Penal Code in awarding the period of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine:

Proviso as to cases decided by a Magistrate.

Provided that, in no such case decided by a Magistrate, shall the period of imprisonment awarded in default of payment of the fine exceed one-fourth of the period of imprisonment which he is competent to inflict as punishment for the offence otherwise than as imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

Sentence in case of simultaneous conviction of several offences.

34. When a person is convicted at one time of two or more offences punishable under the same or different sections of the Indian Penal Code, the Court may sentence him for the offences of which he has been convicted to the several penalties prescribed by the same Code which such Court is competent to inflict; such penalties when consisting of imprisonment to commence the one after the expiration of the other.

It shall not be necessary for the Court, by reason only of the aggregate punishment for the several offences being in excess of the punishment which it is competent to inflict on conviction of a single offence, to send the offender for trial before a higher Court:

Maximum term of imprisonment.

Provided that in no case shall the person be sentenced to imprisonment for a longer period than fourteen years;

Provided also that, if the case be tried by a Magistrate, the punishment shall not in the aggregate exceed twice the extent of punishment which he is by his ordinary jurisdiction competent to inflict.

Currency of sentence on escaped convicts.

35. When sentence is passed on an escaped convict for such escape or for any other offence, the Court may direct the sentence to take effect immediately, or after such convict shall have suffered imprisonment or transportation, as the case may be, for a further period equal to that which remained unexpired of his former sentence at the time of his escape.

Sentence on offender already sentenced for another offence.

36. When sentence is passed on a person already under sentence of imprisonment or transportation for another offence, the Court, if the sentence be for imprisonment, shall direct that such imprisonment shall commence at the expiration of the imprisonment or transportation to which such person has been previously sentenced,

or if he is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, and the sentence, on such subsequent conviction, is for transportation, the Court may direct that the sentence shall commence immediately, or at the expiration of the imprisonment to which he was previously sentenced:

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be held to excuse such person from any part of the punishment to which he is liable upon such former or subsequent conviction.

Local Government may order removal of prisoner from one jail to another.

37. When any person is sentenced to imprisonment, the Local Government may order his removal during the period prescribed for his imprisonment from the jail or place in which he is confined to any other jail or place of imprisonment within the jurisdiction of the same Local Government.

Inspector General of Jails may exercise power conferred by section 37.

38. The power conferred on the Local Government by section 37 may be exercised, under the orders and subject to the control of Government, by the Inspector General of Jails.

Sentence not to specify place of transportation.

39. When any person is sentenced to transportation, the Court passing the sentence shall not specify in its sentence the place to which he shall be sent for the purpose of undergoing the sentence.

Governor General in Council to appoint a place within British India to which persons sentenced may be sent.

Local Government to direct removal of such persons to such place.

40. The Governor General of India in Council may from time to time appoint a place or places within British India to which persons sentenced to transportation shall be sent: and the Local Government, or some officer duly authorized by such Government, shall give orders for the removal of such persons to the place or places so appointed.

Sentence of transportation on persons already transported under previous sentence.

41. When sentence of transportation is passed on a person already undergoing transportation under a sentence previously passed for another offence, it shall not be necessary for the Local Government to order his removal from the place in which he is so undergoing transportation.

Sentence of death.

42. When any person is sentenced to death, the sentence shall direct that he be hanged by the neck till he is dead.

Power to remit punishment.

43. When any person has been sentenced to punishment for an offence, the Governor General of India in Council, or the Local Government, may at any time, without conditions, or upon any conditions which the person sentenced accepts, remit the whole or any part of the punishment to which he has been sentenced.

Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.

44. A person who has once been tried for an offence and convicted or acquitted thereof, shall not be liable to be tried again for the same offence:

Proviso as to culpable homicide.

Provided that any person may be tried for the offence of culpable homicide and punished for that offence, notwithstanding he may have been tried and punished for the act which caused the death, if at the time of his conviction for the said act death has not resulted, or has not been known by the Court which passed sentence to have resulted.

Person charged with criminal breach of trust may be found guilty of theft.

45. If upon the trial of any person charged with the offence of criminal breach of trust under section 405 of the Indian Penal Code, or of criminal breach of trust as a carrier, wharfinger or warehouse-keeper under section 407 of the same Code, it is proved that he took the property in question in any such manner as to amount to the offence of theft under section 378 of the same Code, he shall not be entitled to be acquitted.

But the Court, or the jury in a case tried by jury, may find that he is not guilty of the offence charged, but is guilty of the said offence under the said section 378.

Thereupon he shall be liable to be punished in the same manner as if he had been found guilty upon a charge under the said section 378.

Person charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant may be found guilty of theft, or of theft as a servant.

46. If upon the trial of any person charged with the offence of criminal breach of trust as a clerk or servant under section 408 of the Indian Penal Code, it is proved that he took the property in question in any such manner as to amount to

the offence of theft under section 378 of the said Code,

or the offence of theft as a clerk or servant of property in possession of his master under section 381 of the said Code,

he shall not be entitled to be acquitted; but the Court, or the jury in a case tried by jury, may find that he is not guilty of the offence charged, but is guilty of the said offence under the said section 378, or section 381, as the case may be.

Thereupon he shall be liable to be punished in the same manner as if he had been found guilty upon a charge under such section.

Person charged with theft may be found guilty of misappropriation or breach of trust.

47. If upon the trial of any person charged with the offence of theft under section 378 of the Indian Penal Code, or the offence of theft in a building, tent or vessel under section

380 of the said Code, it is proved that he took the property in question in any such manner as to amount to

the offence of dishonest misappropriation of property under section 403 of the said Code,

or the offence of criminal breach of trust under section 405 of the said Code,

he shall not be entitled be acquitted; but the Court, or the jury in a case tried by jury, may find that he is not guilty of the offence charged, but is guilty of the said offence under the said section 403, or section 405, as the case may be.

Thereupon he shall be liable to be punished in the same manner as if he had been found guilty upon a charge under such section.

Person charged with theft as a servant may be found guilty of misappropriation or breach of trust.

48. If upon the trial of any person charged with the offence of theft as a clerk or servant of property in the possession of his master, under section 381 of the Indian Penal Code, it is proved that he took the property in question in any such manner as to amount to

the offence of dishonest misappropriation of property under section 403 of the said Code,

or the offence of dishonest misappropriation of property possessed by a deceased person at the time of his death under section 404 of the said Code,

or of such dishonest misappropriation under the said section 404, the offender being at the time of the person's decease employed by him as a clerk or servant,

or the offence of criminal breach of trust under section 405 of the said Code,

or the offence of criminal breach of trust as a clerk or servant under section 408 of the said Code,

he shall not be entitled to be acquitted; but the Court, or the jury in a case tried by jury, may find that he is not guilty of the offence charged, but is guilty of the offence under the said section 403, section 404, section 405 or section 408, as the case may be.

Thereupon he shall be liable to be punished in the same manner as if he had been found guilty upon a charge under such section.

No person convicted under section 45, 46, 47 or 48 to be charged again on same facts under same section.

49. No person charged and tried for an offence under any section of the Indian Penal Code in the last four sections mentioned, and found guilty of another offence under the provisions of any other of the said sections of the Indian Penal Code, shall be liable to be afterwards prosecuted upon the same facts under the section under which he was charged, or under the section under which he was found guilty.

Levy of fines.

50. Whenever an offender is sentenced to a fine, the Court which sentences him, whether or not the offence be punishable with fine only, and whether or not the sentence direct that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment, may issue a warrant for the levy of the amount by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Court that sentences him or of the Magistrate of the District in which he ordinarily resides.

Magistrate may issue orders to prevent obstructions, danger to human life or riots.

51. Any Magistrate, by a written order, may direct any person to abstain from a certain act, or to take certain order with certain property in his possession, or under his management, whenever such Magistrate considers that such direction is likely to prevent, or tends to prevent—

obstruction, annoyance or injury, or risk of obstruction, annoyance or injury, to any persons lawfully employed,

or danger to human life, health, or safety,

or a riot or an affray.

Magistrate may prohibit repetition or continuance of public nuisances.

52. Any Magistrate may enjoin any person not to repeat or continue a public nuisance as defined in section 268 of the Indian Penal Code.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE SUMMONS.

Procedure to compel appearance.

53. When an offence has been committed, or is supposed to have been committed, the proceeding, in order to compel the person known or suspected to have committed such offence to appear for the purpose of enquiry concerning the same, may be by summons or arrest.

Summons or warrant obtainable on complaint.

54. A summons or a warrant of arrest may be obtained on a complaint as hereinafter provided.

Examination of complainant.

55. When, in order to the issuing of a summons or a warrant against any person for any offence, a complaint is made before the Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate authorized to receive such complaint without reference from the Magistrate of the District, such Magistrate shall examine the complainant.

The examination shall be reduced into writing, and shall be signed by the complainant, and also by the Magistrate.

Issue of summons or warrant.

56. The Magistrate before whom such complaint is duly made shall, if it appear to him that there is sufficient ground for proceeding, issue his summons, or, in cases in which a warrant may issue, his warrant, for causing the person accused to appear before himself or some other Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Dismissal of complaint.

If in the judgment of such Magistrate there be no sufficient ground for proceeding, he shall dismiss the complaint.

Cognizance of offences without complaint made.

57. Except as is otherwise provided in chapter XI, the Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate in charge of a Division of a District, may, without any complaint, take cognizance of any offence coming to his knowledge and may issue a summons, or, in cases where a warrant may issue, a warrant of arrest against the person known or

suspected to have committed such offence, in the same manner as if a complaint had been made against him.

The Magistrate of the District or Magistrate in charge of a Division of a District, may in like manner direct any other Magistrate or Subordinate Magistrate under his orders to take cognizance of any such offence, and such Magistrate or Subordinate Magistrate shall thereupon act as if a complaint had been duly made before himself.

Proviso.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to the offences described in chapters XIX, XX and XXI of the Indian Penal Code.

Form of summons.

58. Every summons issued by a Magistrate to an accused person shall be in writing, and shall be signed and sealed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the form (B) given in the appendix to this Act, or to the like effect.

Summons by whom served.

59. A summons shall ordinarily be issued through a Police officer; but the Magistrate issuing the summons may, if immediate service be necessary and no Police officer be immediately available, direct the summons to be served by any other person.

Summons how served.

60. The summons shall be served on the accused personally, by exhibiting the original and delivering or tendering a copy to him; or, in case the accused person shall not be found, the copy may be left for him with some adult male member of his family residing with him.

Service when accused cannot be found.

61. When the accused person cannot be found, and there is no adult male member of his family on whom the service can be made, the serving officer shall fix a copy of the summons on some conspicuous part of the house in which the accused person ordinarily resides.

Issue of warrant in addition to summons.

62. A Magistrate may (notwithstanding such summons), either before the appearance of the accused person as required by the summons, or after his default in so appearing, issue a warrant of arrest against him.

Summons or warrant for offence committed beyond local jurisdiction.

63. Any Magistrate may issue a summons or warrant for the apprehension of any person within his jurisdiction in respect of any offence known or suspected to have been committed by such person in a different District or Division of a District, or on the high seas, or in a foreign country, and for which, if committed within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, he might issue a summons or warrant.

Provisions in this chapter as to form, service and issue of summons to apply to all summonses.

64. The provisions relating to a summons and its service and issue contained in this chapter, shall be applicable to every summons issued under this Act.

CHAPTER V.

Of the Warrant and its Execution.

Form of warrant.

65. Every warrant issued by a Magistrate shall be in writing, and shall be signed and sealed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the form (C) given in the appendix, or to the like effect.

Warrants to whom directed.

66. A warrant shall ordinarily be directed to a Police officer, but the Magistrate issuing a warrant may, if immediate service be necessary and no Police officer be immediately available, direct the warrant to any other person.

Warrant directed to person not a Police officer.

67. When a warrant is directed to any one not a Police officer, any other person may aid in executing the warrant, if the person to whom it is directed be near at hand and acting in the execution.

Warrant directed to several persons.

68. A warrant may be directed to several persons, and when so directed, may be executed by all, or by any one or more of such persons.

Warrant directed to Police officer.

69. A warrant directed to a Police officer may be executed, not only by him, but also by any other Police officer whose name he shall endorse upon the warrant.

Magistrate issuing warrant may superintend its execution.

70. The Magistrate by whom a warrant of arrest is issued, may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

Arrest in presence of Magistrate.

The Magistrate may also at any time direct the arrest in his presence of any person for whose arrest he is competent to issue a warrant.

All persons to assist Magistrate and Police.

71. Every person is bound to assist a Magistrate or Police officer demanding his aid in the prevention of a breach of the peace, or in the suppression of a riot or an affray, or in the taking of any other person whom the Magistrate or Police officer is authorized to arrest.

Where Magistrate's warrant must be executed.

72. A warrant issued by a Magistrate shall ordinarily be executed (unless it be specially otherwise provided) within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District in whichit was issued.

Warrant executed in another jurisdiction.

73. When any person against whom a warrant is issued by a Magistrate escapes, goes into, or is in any place out of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate issuing such warrant, the warrant may be executed in such place.

If the person against whom the warrant is issued is arrested in such place, the Police officer, or other person executing the warrant, shall carry him before the Magistrate of the District, or some other Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the arrest was made.

Procedure in such case.

If the offence with which the person arrested is charged be bailable, and he is willing and ready to give bail for his appearance before the Magistrate by whom the warrant was issued, the Magistrate before whom he is brought shall take bail of him for his appearance accordingly, and shall release him from custody, and forward the recognizance or other bail-bond to the Magistrate by whom the warrant was issued.

If the offence be not bailable, or if the person arrested be unable to find bail, he shall be forwarded to the Magistrate by whom the warrant was issued.

If the arrest be made within the local limits of a High Court the person accused, when arrested, shall be taken before the Commissioner of Police or a Police Magistrate.

When arrest made within local limits of High Court.

Such Commissioner or Police Magistrate shall forward the person arrested to the Magistrate by whom the warrant was issued, or if the offence with which the person arrested is charged be bailable, shall admit him to bail, and shall forward the recognizance or other bail-bond to such Magistrate.

74. If the place of arrest under section 73 be within twenty miles from the place at which the warrant was issued, the person arrested may be carried, in the first instance, before the Magistrate who issued the warrant.

Where arrest made within twenty miles of place where warrant is issued.

75. A Magistrate issuing a warrant for the arrest of a person out of his jurisdiction, may direct the warrant to any Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such person is, or is supposed to be, and may send the same by post.

Direction and transmission of warrant for arrest out of issuer's jurisdiction.

On receipt of the warrant by the Magistrate to whom it is directed, he shall endorse his name thereon, and enforce its execution in the same manner as if it had been originally issued by himself.

Endorsement and execution of warrant.

If the person named in the warrant be apprehended, he shall be carried before the Magistrate who endorsed it, and shall be dealt with by such Magistrate as provided in section 73.

76. A warrant issued under section 75 for execution within the local limits of a High Court shall be directed to the Commissioner of Police or to a Police Magistrate, who shall proceed in the manner provided in section 73.

Direction of warrants for execution within local limits of High Court.

77. On the arrest of a person for whose apprehension a warrant has been issued under the provisions of section 63, in respect of an offence known or suspected to have been committed in another District or Division of a District, the Magistrate who issued the warrant shall, unless he is authorized to complete the enquiry himself, send the person arrested to the Magistrate within the limits of whose jurisdiction the offence is known or suspected to have been committed, or take bail for his appearance before such Magistrate, if the offence of which such person is suspected is bailable.

Magistrate's procedure on arrest under his own warrant for an offence committed out of his jurisdiction.

When the Magistrate who issued the warrant cannot satisfy himself as to the Magistrate to whom the person arrested should be sent, the case shall be reported for the orders of the High Court.

78. If the arrest is made under a warrant issued under section 63 by a Magistrate subordinate to the Magistrate of the District, such Magistrate shall send the person arrested to the Magistrate of the District, unless the Magistrate in whose jurisdiction the offence is suspected to have been committed issues his warrant for the arrest of such person, in which case the person arrested shall be delivered to the Police officer or other person executing such warrant, or shall be sent to the Magistrate by whom such warrant is issued.

Procedure where such warrant issued by Subordinate Magistrate.

If the offence of which the person arrested is suspected, has been committed in the jurisdiction of another Subordinate Court of the same District, the Magistrate who issued the warrant under section 63, shall send the person arrested to the Magistrate in whose jurisdiction the offence was committed.

79. A Police officer or other person executing a warrant of arrest, shall notify the substance of the warrant to the person to be arrested, and, if required to do so, shall show the warrant to such person.

Notification of substance of warrant.

80. In making an arrest, the Police officer or other person executing the warrant shall actually touch or confine the body of the person to be arrested, unless there be a submission to the custody by word or action.

Warrant how executed.

81. If a person against whom a warrant of arrest is issued forcibly resists the endeavour to arrest him, the Police officer or other person executing the warrant may use all means necessary to effect the arrest.

Resisting endeavour to arrest.

82. If there is reason to believe that any person against whom a warrant has been issued has entered into, or is within, any house or place, it shall be the duty of any person residing in or in charge of such house or place, on demand of the Police officer or other person executing the

Search of house entered by person against whom warrant issued.

warrant, to allow such Police officer or other person free ingress thereto, and to afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Breaking of door or window.

83. The Police officer or other person authorized by warrant to arrest a person, may break open any outer or inner door or window of any house or place, whether that of the person accused or of any other person, in order to execute such warrant, if, after notification of his authority and purpose and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

Breaking open zanáná.

84. If information be received that a person accused of any offence for which a warrant may issue, is concealed in an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman who, according to the customs of the country, does not appear in public, the Police officer or other person employed to execute the warrant shall take such precautions as may be necessary to prevent the escape of the accused person.

If the accused person does not deliver himself up, the Police officer or other person authorized to execute the warrant may notify his authority and purpose, and demand admittance.

If after such notification and demand, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance, he shall give notice to any woman as aforesaid in such apartment, not being a person against whom a warrant has been issued, that she is at liberty to withdraw, and afford her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, and may then break open the apartment, and execute the warrant.

No unnecessary restraint.

85. The person arrested shall not be subjected to more restraint than is necessary to prevent his escape.

Person arrested to be brought before Magistrate.

86. The officer or other person executing the warrant shall, without unnecessary delay, bring the person arrested before the Magistrate before whom he is required by this Act to produce such person.

Inducements to disclosure or confession.

87. No Police officer or other person shall offer to the person arrested any inducement, by threat or promise or otherwise, to make any disclosure or confession.

But no Police officer or other person shall prevent the person arrested, by any caution or otherwise, from making any disclosure or confession which he may be disposed to make of his own free will.

Provisions as to warrant and its service and issue to apply to all warrants of arrest.

88. The provisions relating to a warrant and its service and issue contained in this chapter, shall be applicable to every warrant of arrest issued under this Act.

CHAPTER VI.

Of arrest without Warrant.

When Police officer may arrest without warrant.

89. A Police officer in the cases hereinafter mentioned may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest—

First—Any person who, in the sight of such Police officer, commits an offence specified in column 3 of the second schedule hereto annexed as an offence for which Police officers may arrest without a warrant :

Secondly—Any person against whom a reasonable complaint has been made or a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in any such offence :

Thirdly—Any person against whom a hue and cry has been raised of his having been concerned in any such offence :

Fourthly—Any person who is a proclaimed offender :

Fifthly—Any person found with stolen property in his possession ; and

Sixthly—Any person who obstructs a Police officer while in the execution of his duty.

Arrest of vagabonds, &c.

90. An officer in charge of a Police station may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest or cause to be arrested any person found lurking within the limits of such station who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself,

or any person who is a reputed robber, housebreaker, thief, or receiver of stolen property knowing it to be stolen,

or who is of notoriously bad livelihood.

Police to prevent certain offences.

91. It shall be the duty of every Police officer to prevent, and he may interpose for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any offence specified in column 3 of the second schedule hereto annexed as an offence for which Police officers may arrest without a warrant.

Information of design to commit such offences.

92. It shall be the duty of a Police officer receiving information of a design to commit any such offence, to communicate such information to the Police officer to whom he is subordinate, and to any other officer whom it may concern to prevent or take cognizance of the commission of any such offence.

Arrest to prevent such offences.

93. A Police officer, knowing of a design to commit any such offence, may arrest, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, the person so designing, if the commission of the offence cannot be otherwise prevented.

Injury to public property.

94. A Police officer may, of his own authority, interpose for the prevention of any injury attempted to be committed in his view to any public building, work of art, road, bridge, tank, well, or water-channel, or to prevent the

removal or injury of any public land-mark, or any buoy or other mark used for navigation.

Ingress to be allowed into house entered by person of whom Police are in search.

95. If there is reason to believe that any person liable to arrest under this chapter without a warrant, of whom a Police officer is in search, has entered into or is within any house or place, it shall be the duty of the person residing in or in charge of such house or place, on the demand of such Police officer, to allow ingress thereto, and all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Procedure where ingress not obtained.

96. If ingress to such house or place cannot be obtained under section 95, the Police officer authorized to make the arrest shall take such precautions as may be necessary to prevent the escape of the person to be arrested and send immediate information to a Magistrate.

If no warrant can be obtained without affording such person an opportunity of escape, and there is no person authorized to enter without a warrant on the spot, the Police officer may make an entry into such house or place and search therein.

Person charged refusing to give his name and residence.

97. Any person who is known or suspected to have committed an offence for which a Police officer is not authorized to arrest without a warrant, and who refuses on demand of a Police officer to give his name and residence, or gives a name or residence which there is reason to believe to be false, may be detained by such Police officer for the purpose of ascertaining the name or residence of such person and with a view to future proceedings.

Party arrested to be taken before Magistrate or officer in charge of Police station.

98. A Police officer making an arrest under this chapter shall, without unnecessary delay, take or send the person arrested before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, or before the officer in charge of a Police station.

Offence committed in Magistrate's presence.

99. When any offence is committed in the presence of a Magistrate, he may order any person to arrest the offender, and may thereupon commit him to custody, or, if the offence is bailable, may admit him to bail.

Unlawful assembly to disperse on order.

100. A Magistrate or officer in charge of a Police station may command an unlawful assembly to disperse, and it shall thereupon be the duty of the members of such unlawful assembly to disperse accordingly.

CHAPTER VII.

OF ESCAPE AND RE-TAKING.

Retaking of person escaped.

101. If a person lawfully arrested under the provisions of this Act shall escape, or be rescued, the Police officer or other person from whose custody the person so arrested has escaped, or has been rescued, may make fresh pursuit, and re-take him in any place, either within or without the jurisdiction where he was so in custody, and may deal with such person as such Police officer or other person might have done on an original taking.

Course to be followed in order to re-take.

102. In order to re-take any person, as provided in section 101, the Police officer or other person making such fresh pursuit may adopt the same measures as he might have adopted on the original taking.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF SEARCH-WARRANT.

Search-warrant when grantable.

103. When a Magistrate considers that the production of anything is essential to the conduct of an enquiry into an offence known or suspected to have been committed, he may grant his warrant to search for such thing; and the officer charged with the execution of such warrant may search for such thing in any house or place within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate.

In such case the Magistrate may specify in his warrant the house or place, or part thereof, to which only the search shall extend.

Direction of search-warrant.

104. A search-warrant shall ordinarily be directed to a Police officer; but the Magistrate issuing the search-warrant may, if immediate search be necessary and no Police officer be immediately available, direct the warrant to any other person.

Warrant to Police officer may be executed by his subordinate.

105. A search-warrant directed to an officer in charge of a Police station may, if he is not able to proceed in person, be executed by any officer subordinate to him.

Endorsement.

In such case the name of the subordinate officer shall be endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom it is directed.

Execution of search-warrant out of jurisdiction of Magistrate issuing it.

106. When it is necessary for a search-warrant to be executed out of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate issuing the warrant, the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed shall endorse his name thereon. Such endorsement shall be sufficient authority for the Police officer charged with the execution of the warrant to execute the same within the said jurisdiction.

Or the search-warrant may be directed to the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the search is to be made, and he shall thereupon endorse his name on such warrant, and enforce its execution in the same manner as if it had been issued by himself.

107. Whenever there is reason to believe that the delay occasioned by obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate in whose district the warrant is to be executed will prevent the discovery of the thing for which search is to be made, the Police officer charged with the execution of the warrant may execute the same in any place beyond the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom it was issued, without the endorsement of the Magistrate in whose jurisdiction that place is situate.

Search-warrants may, in emergency, be executed without endorsement.

If the thing for which search is made is found in such place, it shall be immediately taken before the Magistrate in whose jurisdiction it is found, and unless there be good cause to the contrary, he shall make an order authorizing it to be taken to the Magistrate who issued the warrant.

Thing found to be taken to Magistrate within whose jurisdiction it is found.

Order thereon.

108. If the thing searched for be found within the local limits of the High Court, it shall be taken to the Commissioner of Police or to a Police Magistrate, who shall act in the manner prescribed in section 107.

Procedure in such cases within local limits of High Court.

109. Whenever it may appear necessary, a Magistrate may, by the warrant, order search to be made in a place out of his jurisdiction, and may direct that the warrant be executed either after or without obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the search is to be made.

Magistrate may issue search-warrant to be executed in jurisdiction of another Magistrate.

When a Magistrate issues a warrant under this section, he shall inform the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the house or place to be searched is situate, or if the house or place be situate within the local limits of the High Court, he shall inform the Commissioner of Police of the issue of such warrant.

110. A Magistrate issuing a warrant for the search of any house or place out of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District, may direct the warrant to any Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such house or place is situate, and may send the same by post.

Magistrate may send search-warrant by post to Magistrate of another District.

On receipt of the warrant by the Magistrate to whom it is directed, he shall endorse his name thereon, and enforce its execution in the same manner as if it had been originally issued by himself.

Endorsement and execution by such Magistrate.

If the warrant is to be executed within the local limits of the High Court, it shall be directed to the Commissioner of Police or to a Police Magistrate. In such case any property found on search made may be dealt with as provided in sections 107 and 108.

Direction of warrant to be executed in local limits of High Court.

111. If the house or place to be searched is closed, it shall be the duty of any person residing in or being in charge of such house or place, on demand of the officer or other person executing the warrant, to allow such officer or other person free ingress thereto, and to afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Persons in charge of closed house to allow search.

112. A Police officer or other person authorized by a warrant to search any house or place, may break open any outer or inner door or window of the house or place in order to execute the warrant, if, after notification of his authority and purpose, and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

Place to be searched may be broken open.

113. If the place ordered to be searched is an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman who, according to the customs of the country, does not appear in public, the officer or other person charged with the execution of the warrant shall give notice to such woman in such apartment, not being a woman against whom a warrant of arrest has been issued, that she is at liberty to withdraw; and, after giving such notice and allowing a reasonable time for the woman to withdraw, and affording her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, he may enter such apartment for the purpose of completing the search, using at the same time every precaution consistent with these provisions for preventing the clandestine removal of property.

Breaking of zanáná.

114. The search of any house or place under this chapter shall be made in the presence of two or more respectable inhabitants of the place in which the house or place searched is situate, but they shall not be required to attend the Court of the Magistrate as witnesses unless specially summoned by him.

Search to be made in presence of witnesses.

The occupant of the house or place or some person in his behalf shall, in every instance, be permitted to attend during the search.

Occupant of place searched may attend.

115. In any case in which it shall be necessary to cause a female to be searched, the search shall be conducted with strict regard to the habits and customs of the country.

Females how searched.

116. If the Magistrate of the District or a Magistrate in charge of a Division of a District, or any other officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate, upon information and after such enquiry as he may think necessary, has reason to believe that any house or other place is used as a place for the deposit or sale of stolen property, or for the deposit or sale or manufacture of forged documents, or counterfeit Government stamps or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin or for forging,

Search of house suspected to contain stolen property or forged documents.

or that any forged documents or counterfeit stamps or false seals or any counterfeit coin, or

instruments or materials used for counterfeiting coin, or for forging, are kept or deposited in any house or other place,

he may by his warrant authorize any Police officer above the rank of a constable to enter, with such assistance as may be required, and by force if necessary, any such house or other place, and to search all such parts of the same as are specified in the warrant, and to seize and take possession of any stolen property, documents, stamps, seals, or coins therein found, which he may reasonably suspect to be forged, stolen, false, or counterfeit, and also of any such instruments and materials as aforesaid.

Magistrate may attend personally.

117. The Magistrate by whom a search-warrant is issued, may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

Magistrate may direct search in his presence.

He may also direct a search to be made in his presence, of any house or place for the search of which he is competent to issue a search-warrant.

Inspection of weights and measures.

118. Any officer in charge of a Police station may, without a warrant, enter any shop or premises within the limits of such station for the purpose of inspecting or searching for any weights or measures or instruments for weighing used or kept therein, whenever he has reason to believe that there are in such shop or premises any false weights, measures, or instruments for weighing.

If he finds in such shop or premises any weights, measures, or instruments that are false, he may seize the same and shall forthwith give information of such seizure to the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Procedure by Police upon seizure of stolen property.

119. The seizure by any Police officer of property alleged or suspected to have been stolen, or of property seized by any Police officer under circumstances which create suspicion of the committal of any offence, shall be forthwith reported to any Magistrate, who shall thereupon make such order respecting the custody and production of the property as he shall think proper.

Sale of perishable property.

If the property is of a perishable nature, or it shall appear to the Magistrate that its sale would be for the benefit of the owner, he may direct it to be sold at any time and hold the proceeds in deposit.

Procedure when owner of property seized is unknown.

120. When the owner of any such property is unknown, the Magistrate may detain the same and shall issue a proclamation specifying the articles of which such property consists, and requiring any person who may have a claim thereto to appear and establish his claim within six months from the date of such proclamation.

Procedure if no claimant appear within six months.

121. If no person, within the period allowed, establishes his claim to such property, and if the person in whose possession such property was found is unable to show that it was legally acquired by him, the property shall be at the disposal of the Government, and may be sold under the orders of the Magistrate of the District, and if it has been already sold by the Magistrate, the proceeds shall be at the disposal of the Government.

Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.

122. When the trial in any Criminal Court is concluded, the Court at the time of passing judgment may pass such order as appears right for the disposal of any property produced before it regarding which any offence appears to have been committed.

Such order shall not be carried out till the disposal of the appeal or the expiry of the period for appealing.

Stay of such order.

123. Any Court of appeal, reference or revision may direct any such order passed by a Court of inferior jurisdiction to be stayed, and may modify, alter or annul it.

Order may take form of reference to Magistrate of District.

124. The order passed by any Court under section 122 or 123 may be in the form of a reference of the property therein mentioned to the Magistrate of the District, who shall in such cases be guided by the provisions of sections 119, 120 and 121.

CHAPTER IX.

PRELIMINARY ENQUIRY BY THE POLICE.

Police to enquire into certain offences only when ordered by Magistrate.

125. No Police officer shall, without an express order from a Magistrate, enquire into or take cognizance of any offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code, other than the offences described in column 3 of the second schedule hereto annexed, as offences for which a Police officer may arrest without warrant.

Magistrate may direct enquiry.

But a Magistrate, upon the report of a Police officer or otherwise, may direct enquiry to be made by a Police officer into any offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code or under any special or local law.

Saving of powers vested in Police by special or local law.

126. Nothing in section 125 shall be held to interfere with the exercise of any powers vested in a Police officer by any special or local law, or with the performance of any duty which is imposed upon him by such law.

Upon complaint preferred, Police officer in charge to proceed in person or depute an officer to make enquiry.

127. Upon complaint or information being preferred to an officer in charge of a Police station, of the commission within the limits of such station of any of the offences specified in column 3 of the second schedule hereto annexed, as offences for which Police officers may arrest without warrant, he shall send immediate intimation to

the Magistrate having jurisdiction, and shall proceed in person, or shall depute one of his subordinate officers to proceed to the spot to enquire into the facts and circumstances of the case, and to take such measures as may be necessary for the discovery and apprehension of the offender.

Preliminary enquiry.

Any Magistrate, on receiving intimation of the commission of any such offence, may at once proceed, or depute an officer exercising any of the powers of a Magistrate to proceed, to hold a preliminary enquiry into or otherwise to dispose of such case in the manner provided in this Act.

Where local enquiry dispensed with.

128. Provided that, when any complaint is made against any person by name, and the case is not of a serious nature, the officer in charge of a Police station need not proceed in person or depute a subordinate officer to make an enquiry on the spot, unless such local enquiry shall appear to be necessary.

Where officer in charge sees no sufficient ground for enquiry.

129. If on any complaint or information being preferred to an officer in charge of a Police station, it appears to him that there is no sufficient ground for entering on an enquiry, or that the immediate apprehension of the accused is not necessary for the ends of justice, he shall not proceed in the case, but shall report the substance of the complaint or information for the orders of the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

All persons to give information of certain offences.

130. It shall be the duty of every person who is aware of the commission of any offence made punishable under section 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 456, 457, 458, 459 or 460, of the Indian Penal Code, to give information of the same to the nearest Police officer, whenever the person so aware has reason to believe that, if such information be withheld, the offender may not be brought to justice, or may have his escape facilitated.

Complaint to Police to be in writing.

131. Every complaint or information preferred to an officer in charge of a Police station shall be reduced into writing, and the substance thereof shall be entered in a diary to be kept by him, in such form as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government.

Procedure when a Police officer deputes a subordinate to arrest without warrant.

132. When any officer in charge of a Police station requires any officer subordinate to him to make without a warrant an arrest which may lawfully be made by such officer without a warrant, he shall deliver to the Police officer required to make the arrest an order in writing, specifying the person to be arrested and the offence for which the arrest is to be made.

The provisions of sections 68 to 87 (both inclusive) shall be applicable to every order in writing issued under this section.

Police may pursue offenders into other jurisdictions.

133. A Police officer may pursue, with a view to arrest, any person accused of any of the offences specified in column 3 of the second schedule hereto annexed as offenses for which Police officers may arrest without a warrant, into the limits of another Police officer, whether subordinate to the same Magistrate as himself, or to the Magistrate of any other District, and whether such place be under the same Local Government or not.

Search by officer in charge of Police station.

134. Whenever an officer in charge of a Police station considers that the production of anything is essential to the conduct of an enquiry into any offence which he is authorized to investigate, he may search or cause search to be made for the same, in any house or place within the limits of such station.

In such case, the officer in charge of the Police station shall, if practicable, conduct the search in person.

If unable to conduct the search in person, and there is no other person competent to make the search present at the time, the officer in charge of the Police station may require any officer subordinate to him to make the search, and he shall deliver to such officer an order in writing, specifying the property for which search is to be made and the house or place to be searched, and the subordinate officer may thereupon search for the property in such house or place.

The provisions of sections 111 to 114 (both inclusive) relating to search-warrants, shall be applicable to a search under this section made by or under the direction of an officer in charge of a Police station.

When officer in charge of Police station may require another to issue search-warrant.

135. An officer in charge of a Police station, may require an officer in charge of another Police station, whether subordinate to the same Magistrate as himself or to a Magistrate of another District, to cause a search to be made in any house or place, in any case in which the former officer might cause such search to be made within the limits of his own station.

Police officer's power to summon witnesses.

136. An officer in charge of a Police station may, by an order in writing, require the attendance before himself of any person being within the limits of his station, who, from the statement of the complainant or otherwise, appears to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of any case into which he is enquiring under section 127, and such person shall be bound to obey such requisition.

Oral examination of witnesses by Police.

137. An officer in charge of a Police station or other Police officer making an enquiry, may examine orally any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case.

Nothing in this section shall preclude such Police officer from reducing into writing any statement made by the person so examined.

Provided that any statement so reduced into writing shall not be signed by the person making it, nor shall it be treated as part of the record or used as evidence.

Proviso.

138. No Police officer or other person shall offer any inducement to an accused person, by threat or promise or otherwise, to make any disclosure or confession.

No inducement to be offered to confess.

139. No Police officer shall record any statement or any admission or confession of guilt, which may be made before him by a person accused of any offence.

Police not to record statement or confession.

Provided that nothing in this section shall preclude a Police officer from reducing any such statement, admission or confession into writing for his own information or guidance.

Proviso.

140. No confession or admission of guilt made to a Police officer, shall be used as evidence against a person accused of any offence.

Confession to Police not to be used as evidence.

141. No confession or admission of guilt made by any person whilst he is in the custody of a Police officer, shall be used as evidence against such person, unless it be made in the immediate presence of a Magistrate duly authorized to try, or to hold the preliminary enquiry into, the offence of which the person in custody is accused.

Confession made while accused is in custody not to be used as evidence.

The provisions of sections 195, 196 and 197 shall apply to any confession or admission so made.

142. When any fact is deposed to in evidence as discovered in consequence of information received from a person accused of any offence or in the custody of a Police officer, so much of such information, whether it amounts to a confession or admission of guilt or not, as relates distinctly to the fact so discovered, and as would independently of such information have been receivable in evidence, may be received in evidence.

So much of statement made by accused as relates to fact thereby discovered, may be received.

143. If the person arrested appears from the information obtained to have committed the offence charged, and the offence is not bailable, the officer in charge of the Police station shall forward him under custody to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in respect of the offence, and shall bind over the prosecutor and witnesses to appear on a fixed day before such Magistrate.

Enquiry by the Police.

When any subordinate Police officer has made any enquiry under this chapter, he shall, if so required by the officer in charge of the Police station, submit a report of such enquiry to him; or he may do so without such requisition, and the officer in charge of the Police station shall then proceed as if he had made the enquiry himself.

144. No Police officer shall, without the special order of a Magistrate, detain an accused person in custody for a longer period than, under all the circumstances of the case, is reasonable, and such period shall in no case exceed twenty-four hours.

Accused not to be detained by Police more than 24 hours without special authority.

If the enquiry has not been completed within twenty-four hours, and if there are grounds for believing that the accusation is well founded, the officer in charge of the Police station shall forward the accused person to the Magistrate, with a short despatch stating the offence for which he has been arrested.

145. If it appears to the officer in charge of the Police station that there is not sufficient evidence or reasonable ground of suspicion to justify the transmission of the accused person to the Magistrate, he shall release him on bail, or on his own recognizance, to appear when required, and shall submit a report of the case for the orders of the Magistrate.

Procedure of Police in case of deficient evidence.

146. A Police officer making an enquiry under this chapter, shall day by day enter his proceedings in a diary, setting forth the time at which the complaint or other information reached him, the time at which he began and closed his enquiry, the place or places visited by him, and a statement of the circumstances elicited by his enquiry.

Daily record of proceedings.

He shall forward day by day a copy of such diary to the District Superintendent of Police, who shall without delay bring to the notice of the Magistrate of the District any part of such diary which he considers it to be important that such Magistrate shall know.

The Magistrate of the District is entitled to call for and inspect such diary.

In cases where there is no District Superintendent of Police, the Police officer shall forward day by day a copy of the diary to the Magistrate of the District.

Such diary shall not be evidence of the facts stated therein, except against the Police officer who made it.

147. The enquiry shall be completed without unnecessary delay, and as soon as it is completed, the Police officer making the same shall send to the Magistrate a report in such form as is prescribed by the Local Government, setting forth the names of the parties, the nature of the complaint, and the names of the witnesses, without any expression of opinion as to the guilt of the accused person, and shall also send to the Magistrate any weapon or article which it may be necessary to produce before him.

Report of Police officer.

The Police officer shall state whether the accused person has been forwarded in custody, or has been released on bail or on his own recognizance.

If the accused person be detained in custody, the Police officer shall state the fact and the cause of the detention.

148. A person accused of any offence entered as not bailable in column 5 of the second schedule hereto annexed, shall not be admitted to bail, if there appear reasonable ground for believing that he has been guilty of the offence imputed to him.

Admission to bail.

But a person accused of any offence entered as bailable shall be admitted to bail, if sufficient bail be tendered for appearance before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in respect of the offence.

149. The bail to be taken under section 148 shall not be excessive; and the surety or sureties shall bind himself or themselves under a specific penalty to produce the accused person before the Magistrate on or before a fixed day, to answer the complaint.

Bail not to be excessive.

Terms of security.

150. Every prosecutor and witness, whose attendance before the Magistrate is deemed necessary by the Police officer making the enquiry, shall execute a recognizance in the form (E) given in the appendix, or to the like effect, for appearance before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in respect of the offence on a fixed day.

Prosecutors and witnesses to execute recognizances to appear.

Such day shall be the day whereon the accused person is to appear, if he shall have been admitted to bail, or the day on which he may be expected to arrive at the Court of the Magistrate, if he is to be forwarded in custody.

The officer in whose presence the recognizance is executed, shall forward it with his report to the Magistrate.

The prosecutor or witnesses shall not be accompanied by any Police officer on their way to the Court of the Magistrate.

151. A Police officer shall not subject any prosecutor or witness to restraint or unnecessary inconvenience, nor require him to give any security for his appearance other than his own recognizance.

Prosecutors and witnesses not to be subjected to restraint.

But if any prosecutor or witness refuses to attend or to execute the recognizance directed in section 150, the officer in charge of a Police station may forward him under custody to the Magistrate, who may detain him in custody until he executes such recognizance, or until the hearing before the Magistrate.

Recusant prosecutors and witnesses may be forwarded in custody.

152. Officers in charge of Police stations shall report to the Magistrate of the District, or to such Magistrate as the Magistrate of the District may direct, the cases of all persons apprehended within the limits of their respective stations, whether such persons shall have been admitted to bail or otherwise.

Police to report apprehensions.

No person who has been apprehended shall be discharged, except on bail, or on his own recognizance, or under the special order of a Magistrate.

Discharge of person apprehended.

153. Unless otherwise provided by any local or special law, the officer in charge of a Police station, on receiving notice or information of the unnatural or sudden death of any person, shall immediately give intimation to the nearest Magistrate, and proceed to the place where the body of such deceased person is, and there in the presence of two or more respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, shall make enquiry, and report the apparent cause of death, describing any mark of violence which may be found on the body, and stating in what manner or by what weapon or instrument such mark appears to have been inflicted.

Police to enquire and report on unnatural and sudden deaths.

The report shall be signed by such Police officer and other persons or by so many of them as concur therein, and shall be forthwith forwarded to the Magistrate.

When there may be any doubt regarding the cause of death, such Police officer shall forward the body with a view to its being examined by the Civil Surgeon, if the state of the weather and the distance admit of its being so forwarded without risk of putrefaction on the road.

154. The powers to be exercised by an officer in charge of a Police station under this chapter shall be exercised, in the event of his absence or illness, by the Police officer next in rank present at the Police station, above the rank of a constable.

Substitute for officer in charge of Police station during his absence or illness.

CHAPTER X.

Of Contempts and Disobedience of Orders.

155. When any such offence as is described in section 175, 178, 179, 180 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code, is committed in the view or presence of any Court of Justice, the Court may cause the offender, whether he be a European British subject or not, to be detained in custody, and at any time before the rising of the Court on the same day may take cognizance of the offence and adjudge the offender to punishment by fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or by imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding one month, unless such fine be sooner paid.

Procedure in certain cases of contempt.

In every such case the Court shall record the facts constituting the contempt, with any statement the offender may make, as well as the finding and sentence.

If the Court, in any case, considers that a person accused of any offence above referred to should be imprisoned, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, such Court, after recording the facts constituting the contempt and the statement of the accused person as before provided, shall forward the case to a Magistrate, or, if the accused person be a European British subject, to a Justice of the Peace, and shall cause bail to be taken for the appearance of such accused person before such Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, or, if sufficient bail be not tendered, shall cause the accused

person to be forwarded under custody to such Magistrate or Justice of the Peace.

If the case be forwarded to a Magistrate, he shall proceed to try the accused person in the manner provided by this Act for trials before a Magistrate, and such Magistrate may adjudge the offender to punishment, as provided in the section of the Indian Penal Code under which he is charged.

If the case be forwarded to a Justice of the Peace, he shall enquire into the circumstances, and shall have the same powers of punishing the offender as are vested by the statute 53 George III, c. 155, s. 105, in a Justice of the Peace for the punishment of an assault, and may deal with the offender in the same manner as is provided in that behalf in the said statute.

If such Justice of the Peace shall consider the offence to require a punishment more severe than he is competent to award under the said statute, he may commit the offender to the High Court.

In no case tried under this section shall any Magistrate adjudge imprisonment or a fine exceeding two hundred rupees for any contempt committed in his own presence against his own Court.

Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

156. When any Court has adjudged an offender to punishment or forwarded him to a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace for trial, under section 155, for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the Court may discharge the offender, or remit the punishment, on his submission to the order or requisition of such Court, or on apology being made to its satisfaction.

Procedure when offender is a European British subject.

157. When any such offence as is described in chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, except sections 175, 178, 179 and 180, is committed in contempt of the lawful authority of any Court of Justice by a European British subject, such offence shall be cognizable only by a Magistrate who is a Justice of the Peace, and such Magistrate shall have the same powers of punishment for such offence as are vested by the statute 53 George III, c. 155, s. 105, in a Justice of the Peace for the punishment of an assault, and may deal with the offender on conviction in the same manner as is provided in that behalf in the said statute.

If the Magistrate considers the offence to require a punishment more severe than a Justice of the Peace is competent to award under the said statute, he may commit the offender to the High Court.

CHAPTER XI.

PROSECUTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

Prosecutions for offences against the State.

158. A charge of an offence punishable under chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, except section 127, shall not be entertained by any Court, unless the prosecution be instituted by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General of India in Council, or the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor General of India in Council to order or authorize such prosecution, or unless instituted by the Advocate General.

Prosecutions of Judges and public servants.

159. A charge of an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code, of which any Judge or any public servant not removeable from his office without the sanction of the Government is accused as such Judge or public servant, shall not be entertained against him, except with the sanction or under the direction of the Local Government, or of some officer empowered by the Local Government, or of some Court or other authority to which such Judge or public servant is subordinate, and whose power so to sanction or direct such prosecution the Local Government shall not think fit to limit or reserve.

Prosecution for contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.

160. A charge of any offence described in chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, not falling within section 155, shall not be entertained in any Criminal Court, except with the sanction or on the complaint of the public servant concerned, or of his official superior.

The prohibition contained in this section does not apply to the offences described in sections 189 and 190 of the Indian Penal Code.

Prosecution for certain offences against public justice.

161. A charge of an offence against public justice, described in section 193, 194, 195, 196, 199, 200, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code, when such offence is committed before or against any Court of Justice, shall not be entertained except with the sanction of the Court before or against which the offence was committed, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Such sanction may be given at any time.

Prosecution for certain offences relating to documents given in evidence.

162. A charge of an offence relating to documents described in section 463, 471, 475 or 476 of the Indian Penal Code, when the document has been given in evidence in any proceedings in any Court of Justice, shall not be entertained against a party to such proceedings, except with the sanction of the Court in which the document was given in evidence, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Such sanction may be given at any time.

Procedure in cases mentioned in section 160, 161 or 162.

163. When any Court of Justice is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for investigating any charge mentioned in section 160, 161 or 162, the Court, after making such preliminary enquiry as may be necessary, may send the case for investigation to any Magistrate having power to try or commit for trial the accused person for the offence charged.

Such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law, and the Court may send the accused person in custody or take sufficient bail for his appearance before such Magistrate, and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such investigation.

Power of Court of Session as to such offences committed before it.

164. A Court of Session may charge a person for any such offence committed before it or under its own cognizance if the offence be triable by the Court of Session exclusively, and may commit or hold to bail and try him upon its own charge.

In such case the Court of Session shall have the same power of summoning and causing the attendance at the trial of any witnesses for the prosecution or for the defence as is vested in a Magistrate by this Act.

Such Court may direct the Magistrate to cause the attendance of such witnesses on the trial.

Power of Civil Courts to complete investigation and commit to Court of Session.

165. In any case triable by the Court of Session exclusively, any Civil Court before which any such offence was committed may, instead of sending the case for investigation to a Magistrate, complete the investigation itself, and commit or hold to bail the accused person to take his trial before the Court of Session

Procedure of Civil Court in such cases.

166. When any such commitment is made by order of a Civil Court, the Court shall frame a charge in the manner hereinafter provided, and shall send the same with the order of commitment and the record of the case to the Magistrate of the District or other officer exercising any of the powers of a Magistrate; and such Magistrate or other officer shall bring the case before the Court of Session, together with the witnesses for the prosecution and defence.

Court may exercise all powers of a Magistrate as to binding over persons to give evidence.

167. Whenever any Court of Justice commits or holds to bail any person for trial under sections 164, 165 and 166, it may also bind over any person to give evidence, and for that purpose may exercise all the powers of a Magistrate.

Procedure where offence triable only by Court of Session is committed before Magistrate not empowered to commit to such Court.

168. If any such offence, triable by the Court of Session exclusively, be committed before a Magistrate not empowered to commit for trial before a Court of Session, he shall send the case to a Magistrate competent to make such commitment, who shall proceed to pass such order in the case as he may think proper.

Prosecution for adultery.

169. A charge of an offence under section 497 of the Indian Penal Code shall not be instituted except by the husband of the woman.

Prosecution for enticing away a married woman.

170. A charge of an offence under section 498 of the Indian Penal Code shall not be instituted except by the husband of the woman or by the person having care of such woman on behalf of her husband.

CHAPTER XII.

Of Preliminary Enquiry by the Magistrate in cases triable by the Court of Session.

Magistrate may issue warrant to arrest.

171. When a complaint is made before the Magistrate of the District or any other officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate, or before any subordinate Magistrate empowered under section 26 to commit persons for trial before the Court of Session or invested with that power by any law for the time being in force, that any person has committed, or is suspected to have committed, any offence triable exclusively by the Court of Session, or which in the opinion of such Magistrate ought to be tried by the Court of Session, such Magistrate may issue his warrant to arrest such person.

Issue of summons instead of warrant.

Provided that, in any such case, the Magistrate to whom such complaint is made may, if he thinks fit, instead of issuing in the first instance his warrant to arrest the accused person, issue his summons requiring him to appear to answer to such complaint.

Postponement of issue of process.

172. If the Magistrate sees cause to distrust the truth of the complaint, he may postpone the issuing of process for causing the attendance of the accused person, and direct a previous enquiry to be made into the truth of the complaint, either by means of any officer subordinate to such Magistrate, or of a local Police officer, or in such other mode as he thinks fit, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the complaint.

If such enquiry is made by means of some person other than an officer exercising any of the powers of a Magistrate or a Police officer, such person shall exercise all the powers vested by this Act in an officer in charge of a Police station, except that he shall have no power to make an arrest.

Dismissal of complaint.

Nothing contained in this section shall prevent the Magistrate from at once dismissing the complaint, if in his judgment there be no sufficient ground for proceeding with it.

Magistrate may direct bail to be taken.

173. It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate, in issuing his warrant for the arrest of any person against whom a complaint has been made, to direct by endorsement on the warrant that, if he be willing and ready to give bail in a sum to be fixed by the Magistrate, for his appearance before the Magistrate to be named in the warrant on a specified day to answer the complaint, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall accept such bail, and shall release the accused person from custody.

Bail-bond to be forwarded.

In the event of bail being given, the officer shall forward the bail-bond to the Magistrate.

174. The Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the accused person, and permit him to appear by an agent duly authorized to act in his behalf.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused.

But it shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate, at any stage of the proceedings, to direct the personal attendance of the accused person.

175. If any person accused of an offence absconds or conceals himself, so that upon a warrant issued against him he cannot be found, the Magistrate shall, if satisfied that he absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of avoiding the service of the warrant, issue a written proclamation, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint within a fixed period not less than thirty days.

Proclamation for person absconding.

The proclamation shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which the accused person usually resides, and shall be affixed on some conspicuous part of his ordinary place of abode, or on some conspicuous place in such town or village.

A copy of the proclamation shall also be affixed on some conspicuous part of the Magistrate's Court-house.

176. The Magistrate may, at the same time, order the attachment of any moveable or immoveable property belonging to the person absconding or concealing himself.

Attachment of property of person absconding.

Such order shall not authorize the attachment of any property out of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom it is made, but it shall authorize the attachment of property in the jurisdiction of any Magistrate by whom the order is endorsed.

The attachment under this section shall, if the property ordered to be attached be land paying revenue to Government, be made through the Collector of the District in which the land is situate, and in all other cases by seizure under the order of the Magistrate, or by the appointment of a manager and receiver, or by an order prohibiting the payment of rent to the absent person, as the Magistrate shall deem proper.

If the absent person does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation, the property under attachment shall be declared to be at the disposal of Government, but shall not be sold until the expiration of six months, unless it is of a perishable nature, or the Magistrate considers that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner.

177. When any person whose property has been declared to be at the disposal of Government under section 176 appears or is found within two years after the attachment of the property, and proves to the satisfaction of the Court trying him for the offence of which he was accused, or, if not tried or committed for trial for that offence, to the satisfaction of the Magistrate of the District, that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of evading justice, such property, or, if the same has been sold, the proceeds thereof, shall be restored to him.

Restoration of forfeited property.

178. The Magistrate shall ascertain from the complainant, or otherwise, the names of any persons who may be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, and who are likely to give evidence for the prosecution, and shall issue his summons to such persons, requiring them to appear at a time and place mentioned in the summons before such Magistrate to testify what they know concerning the complaint made against the accused person.

Summons to witness to appear and give evidence.

179. Every summons issued by a Magistrate under section 178 shall be served personally on the witness, or, if the witness be not found, may be left for him with some adult male member of his family residing with him.

Service of summons.

180. If the Magistrate see reason to believe that such witness will not attend to give evidence without being compelled to do so, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue his warrant of arrest in the first instance.

Issue of warrant of arrest in first instance.

181. If the warrant cannot be served, and the Magistrate is satisfied that the witness absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of avoiding the service thereof, he may issue a proclamation, requiring the attendance of such witness to give evidence at a time and place to be named therein, to be affixed on some conspicuous part of his ordinary place of abode.

Procedure where warrant cannot be served.

If the witness does not attend at the time and place named in such proclamation, the Magistrate may order the attachment of any moveable property belonging to such witness to such amount as he shall deem reasonable, not being in excess of the amount of costs of attachment and of any fine to which the witness may be liable under the provisions of the following section.

Such order shall not authorize the attachment of any property out of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom it is made, but it shall authorize the attachment of property in the jurisdiction of any Magistrate by whom the order is endorsed.

182. If the witness appear and satisfy the Magistrate that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the service of the warrant, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Magistrate shall direct that the property be released from attachment, and shall make such order in regard to the costs of the attachment as he thinks fit.

Release of attached property of witness appearing and satisfying Magistrate.

If such witness does not appear, or appearing, fails to satisfy the Magistrate that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the service of the warrant, and that he had not such notice of the proclamation as aforesaid, the Magistrate may order the property attached, or any part thereof, to be sold for the purpose of satisfying all costs incurred in consequence of such attachment, together with the amount of any fine which he may impose upon such witness under the provisions of section 172 of the Indian Penal Code.

Sale of property of witness not appearing or satisfying Magistrate.

If the witness pays to the Magistrate the costs and fine as aforesaid, the Magistrate shall order the property to be released from attachment.

183. If any person summoned to give evidence neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place appointed by the summons, and no valid excuse is offered for such neglect or refusal, the Magistrate, upon proof of the summons having been duly served, may issue a warrant of arrest to bring such person before him to testify as aforesaid.

Arrest of person disobeying summons.

184. If any person summoned or brought before a Magistrate refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, without offering any valid excuse for such refusal, the Magistrate may, by warrant of commitment under his hand and seal, commit him to custody for any term not exceeding seven days, unless he shall, in the meantime, consent to be examined and to answer, after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section 155.

Committal of person refusing to answer.

185. The Magistrate shall take the evidence of the complainant, and of such persons as are stated to have any knowledge of the facts which form the subject-matter of the accusation and the attendant circumstances.

Examination of complainant and witnesses for prosecution.

186. The complainant and the witnesses for the prosecution shall be examined in the presence of the accused person, or of his agent when his personal attendance is dispensed with and he appears by agent.

Examination to be in presence of accused.

The accused person or his agent shall be permitted to cross-examine the complainant and his witnesses.

Accused may cross-examine.

187. The evidence of each witness shall be taken down in writing in the language in ordinary use in the District in which the Court is held, by or in the presence and hearing and under the personal direction and superintendence of the Magistrate, and shall be signed by him.

Mode and language in which evidence is to be recorded.

When the evidence of a witness is given in English, the Magistrate may take it down in that language with his own hand, and an authenticated translation of the same, in the language in ordinary use in the District in which the Court is held, shall form part of the record.

Evidence in English.

In cases in which the evidence is not taken down in writing by the Magistrate, he shall be bound, as the examination of each witness proceeds, to make a memorandum of the substance of what the witness deposes, and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate with his own hand, and shall be annexed to the record.

Memorandum where evidence not taken down in writing.

If the Magistrate is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so.

188. The Local Government may direct that, in any District or part of a District to which this Act extends, the evidence of witnesses shall be taken down by the Magistrate with his own hand in the vernacular language of the Magistrate, unless the Magistrate be prevented by any sufficient reason from taking down the evidence of any witness, in which case he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause the evidence to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court.

Local Government may direct evidence to be recorded in vernacular language of Magistrate.

The evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Magistrate, and form part of the record:

Provided that, if the vernacular language of the Magistrate be not English or the language in ordinary use in the District in which the Court is held, the Local Government may direct him to take down the evidence in the English language or in the language in ordinary use in the District in which the Court is held, instead of his own vernacular.

Proviso.

189. Any question arising as to what is the language in ordinary use in any District in which a Court is held, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be determined by the Local Government.

Local Government to decide language in ordinary use.

190. The evidence shall not ordinarily be taken down in the form of question and answer, but in the form of a narrative.

Evidence how recorded.

It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate to take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question and answer, if there appear any special reason for so doing, or any person who is a prosecutor, or a person accused, or his counsel or agent, requires it.

When the evidence is completed, it shall be read over to the witness in the presence of the accused person if in attendance, or of his agent when his personal attendance is dispensed with and he appears by agent, and shall, if necessary, be corrected.

Evidence to be read to witness.

If the witness denies the correctness of any part of the evidence when the same is read over to him, the Magistrate may, instead of correcting the evidence, make a memorandum thereon

of the objection made to it by the witness, and shall add such remarks as he may think necessary.

If the evidence be taken down in a different language from that in which it has been given, and the witness does not understand the language in which it is taken down, the witness may require his evidence as taken down to be interpreted to him in the language in which it was given, or in a language which he understands.

Memorandum to be attached to evidence.

191. A memorandum to be signed by the Magistrate shall be attached to the evidence of each witness, and shall state that the evidence was read over to the witness in a language which he understood (naming the language), and, if the fact is so, that the witness acknowledged such evidence to be correct.

When the evidence is not taken down by the Magistrate with his own hand, the memorandum shall further state that the evidence was taken down in his presence and hearing, and under his personal direction and superintendence.

Interpretation of evidence to accused or his agent.

192. If the evidence is given in a language not understood by the accused person, it shall be interpreted to him in open Court in a language understood by him, in all cases where he is present in person.

If he appears by agent, and the evidence is given in a language other than the language in ordinary use in the District in which the Court is held, it shall be interpreted to such agent in that language.

Power of Magistrate to summon and examine any person.

193. It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate, at any stage of the proceedings, to examine any person whose evidence he may consider essential to the enquiry.

Examination of accused.

194. It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate from time to time, at any stage of the enquiry, to examine the accused person, and to put such questions to him as he may consider necessary.

It shall be in the option of the accused person to answer such questions.

No influence to be used to induce disclosures.

195. Except as provided in section 201, no influence, by means of any promise or threat or otherwise, shall be used to the accused person to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge.

Accused not to be sworn.

196. No oath shall be administered to the accused person.

Examination of accused how recorded.

197. The examination of the accused person including every question put to him and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full, and shall be shown or read to him, and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answers.

When the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth, the examination shall be attested by the signature of the Magistrate, who shall certify under his own hand that it was taken in his presence and in his hearing, and contains accurately the whole of the statement made by the accused person.

Detention of offenders attending Court.

198. Any person attending the Court of the Magistrate, although not upon an arrest or summons on a charge made, may be detained by the Magistrate for the purpose of examination, for any offence which from the evidence he may appear to have committed, and may be proceeded against as though he had been arrested or summoned on a charge made.

Discretionary power to summon witnesses for defence.

199. It shall be at the discretion of the Magistrate to summon any witness who may be offered in behalf of the accused person to answer or disprove the evidence against him.

Sections 179 to 183 to apply to witnesses for defence.

200. The provisions of sections 179 to 183 (both inclusive) shall be applicable to witnesses named in support of the defence.

Magistrate may tender pardon to accomplice.

201. The Magistrate of the District or other officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate, and any subordinate Magistrate duly empowered under section 26, recording his reason for so doing, may tender a pardon to any one or more of the persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to any offence specified in column 7 of the second schedule hereto annexed as triable by the Court of Session, on condition of his or their making a full, true and fair disclosure of the whole of the circumstances within his or their knowledge relative to the crime committed, and every other person concerned in the perpetration thereof.

If any person accepts a tender of pardon under this section, he shall be examined as a witness in the case under the rules applicable to the examination of witnesses.

Such person, if not on bail, may, if the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid thinks proper, be detained in custody pending the termination of the trial.

High Court or Court of Session may direct tender of pardon.

202. A Court of Session at the time of trial, and also the High Court as a Court of reference, in cases tried with the aid of assessors, may instruct the Magistrate in like manner to tender a pardon to one or more persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to any such offence, with the view of obtaining his or their evidence on the trial.

When High Court or Court of Session may direct commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

203. If it appears to a Court of Session at the time of trial, or to the High Court as a Court of reference, that any person who has accepted an offer of pardon, has not conformed to the conditions under which the pardon was tendered, either by wilfully

concealing anything essential, or by giving false evidence or information, such Court may direct the commitment of such person for trial for the offence in respect of which the pardon was tendered.

Bail.

Bail not to be taken for certain offences.

204. When any person appears or is brought before a Magistrate accused of any offence entered as not bailable in column 5 of the second schedule hereto annexed, such person shall not be admitted to bail, if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the crime imputed to him.

When bail may be taken.

If the evidence given in support of the accusation is, in the opinion of the Magistrate, not such as to raise a strong presumption of the guilt of the accused person and to require his committal,

or if such evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person as shall, in the opinion of the Magistrate, weaken the presumption of his guilt,

but there appears to the Magistrate in either of such cases to be sufficient ground for further enquiry into his guilt,

the accused person may be admitted to bail pending such enquiry.

When bail shall be taken.

205. When any person appears or is brought before a Magistrate accused of any of the offences specified in column 5 of the second schedule hereto annexed as bailable, he shall be admitted to bail.

Recognizance of accused and sureties.

206. When a Magistrate admits to bail any person accused or suspected of any offence, a recognizance in such sum of money as the Magistrate may think sufficient, shall be entered into by the person so accused and one or more sureties, conditioned that such person shall attend during the preliminary enquiry, and if required, shall appear when called upon at the Court of Session to answer the charge.

Insufficient bail.

207. If through mistake or fraud insufficient bail has been taken, or if the sureties become afterwards insufficient, the accused person may be ordered by the Magistrate to find sufficient sureties, and in default, may be committed to prison.

Bail may be taken at any time before conviction.

208. If the accused person cannot find sureties when called upon, he shall be admitted to bail upon finding the same at any time afterwards before conviction.

Discharge on bail.

209. After the recognizances have been duly entered into, the Magistrate, in case the accused person has appeared voluntarily or is in the custody of some officer, shall thereupon discharge him; and in case he is in some prison or other place of confinement, shall issue a warrant of discharge to the jailor or other person having him in his custody, and such jailor or other person shall thereupon liberate him.

Discharge of sureties.

210. The sureties for an accused person may at any time apply to the Magistrate to be discharged from their engagements.

On such an application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his warrant of arrest, directing that such person be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to the warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the recognizances of the sureties to be discharged, and shall call upon such person to find other sureties, and in default, may order him to be committed to prison.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by accused.

211. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance of the person executing the personal recognizance, the Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance, he shall proceed to enforce the penalty by the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person, which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties.

212. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance by the person bailed, the Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the surety or sureties, he shall give notice to the surety or sureties to pay the same, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If no sufficient cause be shown, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety or sureties by the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him or them which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District:

If the penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, the surety or sureties shall be liable to confinement, by order of the Magistrate, in the civil jail, during a period not exceeding six months.

In what cases the powers given by sections 211, 212 may be exercised.

213. The powers given by sections 211 and 212 may be exercised by every Criminal Court in every case in which a personal recognizance or bail has been given for the appearance of a party or witness, if default is made by the non-appearance of such party or witness before such Court according to the conditions of such recognizance or bail.

Remission of part of penalty.

Provided that the Court may at its discretion remit any portion of the penalty mentioned in the personal recognizance, or in the recognizance of the surety or sureties, and enforce payment in part only.

Revision of orders.

All orders passed by any Magistrate under this section shall be subject to revision by the Magistrate of the District.

Form and direction of warrant of commitment.

214. Every warrant for the commitment of a person to custody shall be in writing and signed and sealed by the Judge or Magistrate who issues it, and shall be

directed to some jailor, or other officer or person having authority to receive and keep prisoners, and shall be in the form (D) given in the appendix, or to the like effect.

Warrant with whom to be lodged.

215. The warrant of commitment shall be lodged with the jailor, if he be in the jail; and if he be not in the jail, with his deputy.

If the jailor has no deputy, the warrant may be lodged with any officer of the jail then being in the jail.

Adjournment of enquiry and remand.

216. If from the absence of a witness or from any other reasonable cause, it becomes necessary or advisable to defer the examination, or further examination, of witnesses, the Magistrate may by a written order from time to time adjourn the enquiry and remand the accused person for such time as is deemed reasonable, not exceeding fifteen days:

Provided that, instead of detaining the accused person in custody during the period for which he is so remanded, the Magistrate may discharge him, upon his entering into a recognizance, with or without a surety or sureties, at the discretion of such Magistrate, conditioned for his appearance before the Magistrate at the time and place appointed for the continuance of such examination.

Discharge of accused.

217. When a Magistrate finds that there are not sufficient grounds for committing the accused person to take his trial before the Court of Session or for remanding him, he shall discharge him, unless it appears to the Magistrate that such person should be put on his trial before himself, in which case he shall proceed under chapter XIV.

When accused appears to have been insane.

218. When from evidence given before a Magistrate there appears to be sufficient ground for believing that the accused person committed an act which, if he had been of sound mind, would have been an offence triable exclusively by the Court of Session, and that the accused person was, at the time when the act was committed, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law, the accused person shall be sent by the Magistrate for trial before the Court of Session.

If the Magistrate is a Justice of the Peace and the accused person is a European British subject, he shall be sent for trial before the High Court.

When defendant to be committed for trial.

219. When evidence has been given before a Magistrate which appears to be sufficient for the conviction of the accused person of an offence which is triable exclusively by the Court of Session, or which, in the opinion of the Magistrate, is one that ought to be tried by the Court of Session, the accused person shall be sent by the Magistrate for trial before the Court of Session.

If the Magistrate is a Justice of the Peace and the accused person is a European British subject, he shall be sent for trial before the High Court.

Preliminary enquiries by Justices of the Peace in case of Europeans.

220. When any Magistrate who is a Justice of the Peace holds the preliminary enquiry into any offence committed by a European British subject, or commits or holds to bail such European British subject to take his trial before a High Court, he shall be guided in his procedure by the provisions of this chapter.

Copy of charge to be furnished to accused.

221. As soon as the charge on which the accused person is to be tried has been prepared as hereinafter directed, it shall be read to him, and a copy or translation thereof shall be furnished to him, if he so require.

List of witnesses for defence on trial.

The accused person shall be required at once to give in, orally or in writing, a list of witnesses whom he may wish to be summoned to give evidence on his trial before the Court of Session or High Court.

Further list.

It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate to allow the accused person to give in any further list of witnesses at a subsequent time.

Summoning witnesses.

The Magistrate shall receive the list, and summon the witnesses to appear before the Court before which the accused person is to be tried.

The provisions of sections 179 to 184 (both inclusive) so far as they relate to the attendance of witnesses, shall be applicable to witnesses named by the accused person in the list above-mentioned.

Refusal to summon unnecessary witness, unless deposit made.

222. If the Magistrate thinks that any witness is included in the list for the purpose of vexation or delay or of defeating the ends of justice, he may require the accused person to satisfy him that there are reasonable grounds for believing that such witness is material.

If the Magistrate be not so satisfied, he shall not be bound to summon the witness, unless such a sum is deposited with the Magistrate as he considers necessary to defray the expense of obtaining the attendance of the witness.

Record to be forwarded to the superior Court.

223. When a commitment is made to the Court of Session, the record of the Magistrate shall be forwarded to such Court, together with any weapon or other article of property connected with the case.

When a commitment is made to the High Court, such record and such weapon or other article shall be forwarded to the clerk of the Crown, and if any part of such record is not in English, a translation thereof in English shall be forwarded therewith.

Copies of depositions to be furnished to accused.

224. When the preliminary enquiry is concluded, the accused person shall, if he demands them at a reasonable time before the trial, be furnished with copies of the depositions. Such copies shall be made at his expense.

When commitment made, Magistrate to give notice to Government prosecutor.

225. When the accused person is committed to take his trial before the Court of Session, the Magistrate shall issue an order to the Government pleader or other officer appointed by the Government to conduct prosecutions before the Court of Session, notifying such commitment, and stating the offence in the same form as the charge.

Nothing in this section shall preclude the Magistrate, if he thinks fit, from appointing a person other than such Government pleader or officer to conduct the prosecution.

Recognizances of prosecutors and witnesses.

226. Prosecutors and witnesses for the prosecution, whose attendance may be necessary before the Court of Session or High Court, shall execute before the Magistrate recognizances in the form (E) given in the appendix, or to the like effect, to be in attendance when called upon to prosecute or to give evidence, as the case may be.

If any prosecutor or witness refuses to attend before the Court of Session or High Court, or to execute the recognizance above directed, the Magistrate may detain such prosecutor or witness in custody until he executes such recognizance, or until the time when his attendance is required, when the Magistrate shall send him under custody to the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be.

CHAPTER XIII.

Of the Charge.

Contents of charge.

227. When the Magistrate has determined to send the accused person before the Court of Session for trial, he shall make a written instrument under his hand and seal, declaring with what offence the accused person is charged, and shall direct the accused person to be tried by such Court on such charge.

Copies of charge.

A copy of this instrument shall be forwarded with the record of the preliminary enquiry to the Court of Session before which the accused person is to be tried, and a copy shall also be sent to the public prosecutor or to the officer appointed to conduct the prosecution.

How the offence is to be described.

228. The charge shall describe the imputed offence as nearly as possible in the language of the Indian Penal Code, and shall refer to the section under which such offence is punishable.

Assumption of absence of General Exceptions under Penal Code.

229. It shall not be necessary to allege in the charge any circumstances for the purpose of showing that the case does not come, nor shall it be necessary to allege that the case does not come, within any of the General Exceptions contained in chapter IV of the Indian Penal Code; but every charge shall be understood to assume the absence of all such circumstances.

Evidence as to General Exceptions.

230. It shall not be necessary at the trial, on the part of the prosecutor, to prove the absence of such circumstances in the first instance; but the accused person shall be entitled to give evidence of the existence of any such circumstances, and evidence in disproof thereof may then be given on the part of the prosecutor.

Special ground of exception from absence of circumstances not to be assumed.

231. When the section referred to in the charge contains an exception not being one of such General Exceptions, the charge shall not be understood to assume the absence of circumstances constituting such exception so contained in the section, without a distinct denial of the existence of such circumstances.

Charge may contain several heads.

232. The charge may contain one or more heads.

Forms of charge.

233. When a charge contains one head only, the form shall be as follows, or to the same effect:—

(*a.*) I, *A* [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.*], declare that there is hereby made against *Z* the charge—

On Penal Code, section 121.

(*b.*) That he, on or about the day of at waged war against the Queen, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code,

(*c.*) and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(*d.*) And I hereby direct that *Z* be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature and seal of the Magistrate.*]

To be substituted for (*b*).

On Penal Code, section 124.

(2.) That he, on or about the day of at with the intention of inducing the Honourable *A. B.*, a Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, to refrain from exercising a lawful power as such Member, assaulted such Member, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 124 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On Penal Code, section 161.

(3.) That he, being a public servant in the Department, directly accepted from [*state the name*] for another party [*state the name*] a gratification, other than legal remuneration, as a motive for his, the said *Z's* forbearing to do an official act, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On Penal Code, section 304.

(4.) That he, on or about the day of at committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing the death of , and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under section

304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(5.) That he, on or about the day of at , abetted the commission of suicide by *A. B.*, a person in a state of intoxication, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 306 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On Penal Code, section 306.

(6.) That he, on or about the day of at , voluntarily caused grievous hurt to , and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On Penal Code, section 325.

(7.) That he, on or about the day of at , committed robbery, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 392 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On Penal Code, section 392.

(8.) That he, on or about the day of at , committed dacoity, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On Penal Code, section 395.

And the same form shall be followed, as nearly as may be, in charges with one head only, under other sections of the Indian Penal Code.

234. When it appears to the Magistrate that the facts which can be established in evidence show a case falling within two or more sections of the Indian Penal Code, the charge shall contain two or more heads, each of which shall be applicable to one of such sections.

Charges in cases falling within several sections of Penal Code.

235. When it appears to the Magistrate that the facts which can be established in evidence show the commission of two or more offences falling within the same section of the Indian Penal Code, the charge shall contain two or more heads charging such offences respectively.

Charge where several offences punishable under same section.

236. When it appears to the Magistrate that the facts which can be established in evidence show a case falling within some one of two or more sections of the Indian Penal code, but it is doubtful which of such sections will be applicable;

or show the commission of one of two or more offences falling within the same section of the said Code, but it is doubtful which of such offences will be proved;

the charge shall contain two or more heads, framed respectively under each of such sections, or charging respectively each of such offences accordingly.

Charge in case of doubt as to section applicable, or offence proveable.

237. When a charge contains more heads than one, the form shall be as follows, or to the same effect:—

Forms of charge containing several heads.

I, *A* [*name and office of Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid, &c.*,] declare that there is hereby made against *Z* the charge:

First:—That he, on or about the day of at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, delivered the same to another person, by name *A. B.*, as genuine, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On Penal Code, section 241.

Secondly:—That he, on or about the day of at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, attempted to induce another person by name *A. B.*, to receive it as genuine, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On Penal Code, section 242.

And I hereby direct that *Z* be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature and seal of the Magistrate.*]

First:—That he, on or about the day of at committed murder by causing the death of , and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On Penal Code, section 302.

Secondly:—That he, on or about the day of at , by causing the death of , committed culpable homicide, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On Penal Code, section 304.

First:—That he, on or about the day of at , committed theft, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On Penal Code, section 379.

Secondly:—That he, on or about the day of at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing death to a person in order to the committing of such theft, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

On Penal Code, section 382.

Thirdly:—That he, on or about the day of at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing restraint to a person in order to the effecting of his escape after the committing of such theft, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Fourthly:—That he, on or about the day of at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing fear of hurt to a person in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

And the same form shall be followed, as nearly as may be, in charges with more heads than one, under other sections of the Indian Penal Code.

Amendment of charge.

238. Any Court before which a trial is held may, at any stage of the trial, amend or alter the charge.

When trial may proceed immediately after amendment.

239. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, it shall be at the discretion of the Court, after making the amendment or alteration, to proceed with the trial as if the amended charge had been the original charge.

When a new trial may be directed, or trial suspended.

240. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, the Court may either direct a new trial, or suspend the trial for such period as may be necessary to enable him to make his defence to the amended or altered charge; and after hearing his defence, may further adjourn the trial, to admit of the appearance of any witness whose evidence the Court may consider to be material to the case, or whom the accused person may wish to be summoned in his defence.

Defendant may recall witnesses.

241. In all cases of amendment or alteration of a charge, the accused person shall be allowed to recall and examine any witness who may have been examined.

CHAPTER XIV.

Of Cases triable by the Magistrate in which a Warrant on Complaint may issue.

Cases in which Magistrate may issue warrrant to arrest.

242. When a complaint is made before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed, or is suspected to have committed, any offence triable by such Magistrate, and punishable with imprisonment for a period exceeding six months, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to issue his warrant to arrest such person:

Provided that, in any such case, the Magistrate to whom such complaint is made may, for any sufficient reason, instead of issuing his warrant in the first instance, issue his summons requiring the person complained against to appear to answer to such complaint.

Summons instead of warrant.

Certain provisions of chapter XII to apply to cases under this chapter.

243. The provisions of chapter XII relating to the issuing of process for causing the attendance of the accused person, the taking of bail, the summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses, the examination of parties and witnesses, the mode of recording evidence, correction, attestation, and interpretation thereof, and the adjournment of a case, shall be applicable to cases tried under this chapter.

On completing the examination of a witness under this section, the Magistrate, in addition to the memorandum required by chapter XII, shall record such remarks as he may think material respecting the demeanour of any witness while under examination.

Discharge of accused.

244. When the evidence of the complainant and of the witnesses for the prosecution, and such examination of the accused person as the Magistrate considers necessary, have been taken, the Magistrate, if he find that no offence has been proved against the accused person, shall discharge him.

Charge where offence is apparently proved.

If the Magistrate find that an offence is apparently proved against the accused person, which falls within the definition in a certain section of the Indian Penal Code, or within one or other of the definitions in several sections of the said Code, he shall prepare in writing a charge against the accused person in the manner prescribed in chapter XIII, all the provisions of which shall be applicable to charges prepared under this section.

In charges prepared under this section, the words "within my cognizance" shall be substituted for the words "within the cognizance of the Court of Session", at the end of the charge; and the words "by the said Court" omitted in the order.

Plea.

245. The charge shall then be read to the accused person, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty or has any defence to make.

Defence.

246. If the accused person have any defence to make to the charge, he shall be called upon to enter upon the same, and to produce his witnesses if in attendance, and shall be allowed to recall and cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution.

Evidence for defence.

247. The Magistrate shall summon any witness and examine any evidence that may be offered in behalf of the accused person, to answer or disprove the evidence against him, and may for this purpose, at his discretion, adjourn the trial from time to time as may be necessary.

Sections 179 to 184 to apply to witnesses for defence.

248. The provisions of sections 179 to 184 (both inclusive) shall be applicable to witnesses named in support of the defence.

Acquittal.

249. If the Magistrate finds the accused person not guilty, he shall record judgment of acquittal:

If the accused person is convicted, the Magistrate shall pass sentence upon him according to law.

Conviction.

250. In any trial before a Magistrate in which it appears, at any stage of the proceedings, that from any cause the case is one which the Magistrate is not competent to try, or which, in the opinion of such Magistrate, ought to be tried by the Court of Session, the Magistrate shall stop further proceedings under this chapter, and shall proceed in accordance with chapter XII, for conducting the preliminary enquiry in cases triable by the Court of Session.

Procedure when, after commencement of trial, Magistrate finds case beyond his jurisdiction.

CHAPTER XV.

Of Cases triable by the Magistrate in which a Summons on Complaint shall ordinarily issue.

251. Whenever a complaint is made before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed or is suspected to have committed any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with fine or with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, the Magistrate may issue his summons directed to such person, requiring him to appear at a certain time and place before such Magistrate to answer to the complaint:

On complaint, summons may issue.

Provided that, if the Magistrate is satisfied or has reason to believe that the accused person is about to abscond, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue his warrant in the first instance for the arrest of such person.

When warrant for arrest may issue.

252. If upon the day appointed, the accused person appears voluntarily in obedience to the summons in that behalf served upon him, or is brought before the Magistrate by virtue of a warrant, it shall be at the discretion of the Magistrate to admit him to bail, or allow him to be at large upon his personal recognizance, as the Magistrate may direct.

Defendant may be admitted to bail or allowed to be at large on his personal recognizance.

If the accused person cannot give bail when required to do so, he shall be committed to custody.

253. If upon the day appointed for the appearance of the accused person, or any day subsequent thereto on which the case may be called on, the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate shall dismiss the complaint; unless for some reason he thinks proper to adjourn the hearing of the same to some other day, upon such terms as he thinks fit.

Non-appearance of complainant.

254. If the person served with a summons does not appear before the Magistrate at the time mentioned in such summons, and the Magistrate is satisfied that such summons was duly served in what shall be deemed by the Magistrate to be a reasonable time before the time therein appointed for appearing to the same, or if it appears to the Magistrate that after due diligence the summons could not be served according to the provisions of this Act, the Magistrate may issue his warrant to arrest the accused person.

Warrant to arrest if summons not obeyed.

255. The Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the person complained against, and permit him to appear by an agent duly authorized to act in his behalf:

Personal attendance of accused may be dispensed with.

Provided that it shall be at the discretion of the Magistrate at any stage of the proceedings to direct the personal attendance of such person.

When the personal attendance of the accused person during the trial has been dispensed with, the sentence of the Magistrate, if the sentence be for fine only, may be pronounced in the presence of the agent if the accused person has been permitted to appear by agent, or the accused person may be required to attend to hear such sentence.

256. If it appear to the Magistrate that any person is likely to give material evidence on behalf of the complainant or the accused, and that such person will not voluntarily appear for the purpose of being examined as a witness at the time and place appointed for the hearing of such complaint, the Magistrate shall issue his summons to such person under his signature and seal, requiring him to appear at a time and place mentioned in the summons, to testify what he knows concerning the matter of the complaint.

Summons to witness to appear and give evidence.

257. It shall be at the discretion of the Magistrate, at any stage of the trial, to summon and examine any witness whose evidence he may consider essential to the just decision of the case.

Magistrate may summon necessary witnesses.

The Magistrate may also examine as a witness any person in attendance, although not summoned as a witness.

Examination of persons in attendance.

258. The provisions of sections 179 to 184 (both inclusive) shall be applicable to witnesses summoned according to the provisions of sections 256 and 257.

Sections 179 to 184 to apply to witnesses summoned under sections 256 and 257.

259. On the appearance of both parties on the day fixed for the trial, the substance of the complaint shall be stated to the accused person, and he shall be asked if he has any cause to show why he should not be convicted.

Substance of complaint to be stated.

If the accused person admit the truth of the complaint, and show no sufficient cause why he should not be convicted, the Magistrate may convict him accordingly.

Conviction on admission of truth of complaint.

260. If the accused person do not admit the truth of the complaint, the Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant and such witnesses as he may produce in support of his complaint, and also to hear the accused person and such witnesses as he shall produce in his defence.

Procedure when no such admission is made.

261. If any of the witnesses for the prosecution or defence reside at a distance, the Magistrate may, with or without the consent of the parties, forward to any other Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the witness resides a list of questions in writing upon any matter as to which his evidence may be required. Such other Magistrate shall procure the attendance of the witness and take his evidence as if the case were being tried before him, and shall return the list with the answers of the witness in writing signed by such other Magistrate to the Magistrate who forwarded it, and such answers may be admitted as evidence. Provided that the Magistrate last-mentioned may at any time, if he sees necessary, summon the witness to appear and give evidence before himself.

Examination of witnesses residing at a distance.

262. The Magistrate may examine the accused person under the provisions of sections 194, 195, 196 and 197.

Examination of accused.

263. The Magistrate shall make a memorandum of the substance of the evidence of each witness, as the examination of the witness proceeds.

Memorandum of substance of evidence.

The memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

If the Magistrate is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause such memorandum to be made in writing from his dictation in open Court, and shall sign the same, and such memorandum shall form part of the record.

The Magistrate shall record such remarks as he thinks material respecting the demeanour of any witness whilst under examination.

264. In any case in which the Magistrate considers it necessary, he may, instead of taking down merely the substance of the evidence of any witness, take down his evidence in the manner provided in section 187, or in the manner provided in section 188, if within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate the Local Government shall have made an order as provided in that section.

Evidence may be recorded in manner provided in section 187 or 188.

In any such case the provisions of sections 191 and 192 shall be applicable to the evidence so taken.

265. Before or during the hearing of any complaint, the Magistrate may adjourn the hearing of the same to a day to be then appointed and stated in the presence and hearing of the party or parties.

Adjournment.

If on the day to which such hearing or such further hearing has been so adjourned, the accused person does not appear, the Magistrate may issue his warrant for the arrest of such person.

If the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate may dismiss the complaint.

266. In any case where the Magistrate dismisses the complaint as frivolous and vexatious, he may in his discretion, by his order of dismissal, award that the complainant shall pay to the accused person such amends, not exceeding fifty rupees, as to such Magistrate seems just and reasonable.

Amends in cases of frivolous and vexatious complaints.

The sum so awarded shall be recoverable by distress and sale of the moveable property belonging to the complainant, which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District, and in default of such distress, by imprisonment of the complainant in the civil jail, for any time not exceeding thirty days, unless such amends shall be sooner paid.

Recovery of such amends.

267. Any Magistrate may award amends in like manner when he dismisses, as frivolous or vexatious, any complaints made before him that a person has committed or is suspected to have committed any of the offences under the following sections of the Indian Penal Code :—

Amends in case of dismissal of complaints of certain offences.

Sections 295, 296, 297, 298	Offences relating to religion.
323, 324, 325	Hurt and grievous hurt.
342, 343	Wrongful confinement.
374	Wrongful compulsory labour.
403	Criminal misappropriation.
406	Criminal breach of trust.
417	Cheating.
427	Mischief causing loss or damage to an amount exceeding rupees 50.
448	House-trespass.
461, 462	Opening closed receptacles.
500	Defamation.
504	Insult.
506	Criminal intimidation.

or any offence punishable under any special or local law with fine or imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year.

268. If a complainant, at any time before a final order is passed in any case under this chapter, satisfies the Magistrate that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw his complaint, the Magistrate may permit him to withdraw it.

Withdrawal of complaint.

A complaint withdrawn under this section shall not again be entertained.

269. If the Magistrate, in any case tried under this chapter, shall find the accused person not guilty, he shall record a judgment of acquittal.

Acquittal.

If the accused person is convicted, the Magistrate shall pass sentence upon him according to law.

Sentence.

CHAPTER XVI.

Of Enquiries and Trials before the Subordinate Magistrates.

Reference of cases to Subordinate Magistrate.

270. Criminal cases brought before the Magistrate of the District or a Magistrate in charge of a Division of a District, either on complaint preferred directly to such Magistrate or on the report of a Police officer, may be referred by such Magistrate to any Magistrate subordinate to him.

The reference shall be for enquiry or for trial, if the offence be triable by such Subordinate Magistrate, or with a view to commitment to the Court of Session, if such Magistrate is competent to commit to the Court of Session, or with a view to commitment to the High Court, if such Subordinate Magistrate is competent to commit to such Court:

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent any Subordinate Magistrate from entertaining, either on complaint preferred directly to such Magistrate or on the report of a Police officer (in cases in which the Subordinate Magistrate is authorized to receive such report), any case that such Magistrate is, by any law for the time being in force, competent to entertain.

Record of order of reference.

Process.

271. When a criminal case is referred under this chapter to a Subordinate Magistrate, the order of reference, if the case has been brought forward on the report of a Police officer, shall be recorded on such report, and all processes issued for causing the attendance of the accused person or the witnesses, shall direct them to attend before such Court.

Subordinate Magistrates to follow the same procedure as Magistrate.

272. In the enquiry into or trial of cases under this chapter, the Subordinate Magistrates shall be guided by the rules prescribed for the guidance of the Magistrate of the District in similar cases.

Orders of Subordinate Magistrate.

Police officers and others shall be bound to obey all orders and processes issued in such cases in the like manner as if such orders or processes had been issued by the Magistrate of the District.

Procedure of Subordinate Magistrate in cases beyond his jurisdiction.

273. If, in the course of a trial before a Subordinate Magistrate, the evidence appears to him to warrant a presumption that the accused person has been guilty of an offence which such Magistrate is not competent to try, or for which he is not competent to commit the accused person for trial, he shall stay proceeding and submit the case to a Magistrate having jurisdiction.

The Magistrate to whom the case is submitted shall either try the case himself or refer it to any officer subordinate to him having jurisdiction, or he may commit the accused person for trial.

In any such case, such Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid shall examine the parties and witnesses, and shall proceed in all respects as if no proceedings had been held in any other Court.

But any statement or confession duly made by an accused person in the course of such a trial shall be admissible as evidence in the superior Court.

Procedure where Subordinate Magistrate cannot pass sentence sufficiently severe.

274. If, in any case tried by a Subordinate Magistrate having jurisdiction in which the accused person is found guilty, such Magistrate considers the offence established to call for a punishment more severe than he is competent to adjudge, he shall record the finding and submit his proceedings to a Magistrate having jurisdiction, and such Magistrate shall pass such sentence or order in the case as he deems proper and as is according to law.

Procedure of Magistrate in such cases.

In any such case, the Magistrate to whom the proceedings are submitted may examine the parties, and recall and examine any witness who has already given evidence in the case, and he may call for or take any further evidence.

Subordinate Magistrate may commit accused for trial before Court of Session.

275. Nothing in section 274 shall prevent the Subordinate Magistrate in any such case as is therein described, if he is empowered to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Session and to commit persons to take their trial before such Court, from committing the accused person for trial before the Court of Session instead of finding him guilty.

His procedure in such cases.

If the Subordinate Magistrate is of opinion that the accused person should be committed for trial before the Court of Session, he shall proceed in accordance with chapter XII, for conducting the preliminary enquiry in cases triable by the Court of Session.

CHAPTER XVII.

Of the Place where Trials and Preliminary Investigations are held.

Magistrate's Court to be open.

276. The place in which the Court of a Magistrate is held for the trial of any complaint or for the purpose of conducting any preliminary investigation into any case triable by a Court of Session or the High Court, or any superior Court, shall be deemed an open and public Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them.

But any such Court may, if it think fit, order that, during the investigation into any particular case triable by a Court of Session or by the High Court, no person shall have access to or be or remain in such place without the consent or permission of the Court.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Of Recognizance and Security to keep the Peace.

Personal recognizance to keep the peace in cases of conviction.

277. Whenever a person charged with rioting, assault, or other breach of the peace, or with abetting the same, or with assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, is convicted of such charge before any Court of Session or the Magistrate of the District or other officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate,

and the Court or Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid by which the accused person is convicted, or the Court or Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid by which the final sentence or order in the case is passed, is of opinion that it is just and necessary to require a personal recognizance for keeping the peace from the person so convicted,

the Court or Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid so convicting the accused person, or so passing the final sentence or order as aforesaid, may, in addition, direct that the person so convicted be required on the expiration of his sentence to execute a formal engagement, in a sum proportionate to his condition in life and the circumstances of the case, for keeping the peace during such period as it may appear proper to fix in each instance, not exceeding one year if the sentence or order be passed by the Magistrate of the District or other officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate, or three years if the sentence or final order be passed by a Court of Session.

Where the convicting officer has not the powers of a Magistrate.

When any accused person is convicted of any offence specified in this section by an officer not exercising the powers of a Magistrate, such officer, if he consider it just and necessary to require a personal recognizance for keeping the peace from the person so convicted, shall report the case to the Magistrate of the District, or other officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate to whom such officer may be subordinate, who shall deal with the case as if the conviction had been before himself.

Security to keep the peace.

278. Whenever it appears necessary to require security for keeping the peace, in addition to the personal recognizance of the party so convicted, the Court or Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid, empowered to require a personal recognizance under section 277, may require security in addition thereto and fix the amount of the security-bond to be executed by the surety or sureties; with a provision that, if the same be not given, the person required to find the security shall be kept in custody for any time not exceeding one year if the order be passed by the Magistrate of the District or other officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate, or three years if the order be passed by the High Court or by a Court of Session.

Time when order requiring recognizance may be made.

279. The order to require personal recognizance, or personal recognizance and security, from the person so convicted, may be passed either when he is convicted and sentenced, or at the expiration of the period of imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced.

Summons to show cause why person should not give bond to keep the peace.

280. The Magistrate of the District or other officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate, whenever he receives credible information that any person, whether a European British subject or not, is likely to commit a breach of the peace, or to do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, may summon him to attend at a time and place mentioned in the summons, to show cause why he should not be required to enter into a bond to keep the peace with or without sureties as the Magistrate or other officer shall think fit.

Form of summons.

281. The summons shall set forth the substance of the information, the amount of the bond, and the term for which it is to be in force, and if security is called for, the number of sureties required, and the amount in which they are to be bound respectively.

Such summons shall be served in the manner provided by this Act for the service of a summons on an accused person.

Penalty of bond.

282. The penalty of such bond, which shall be in the form (E) given in the appendix, or to the like effect, shall be fixed with a due regard to the circumstances of the case and the means of the party.

The amount in which the sureties shall be bound shall not exceed the said penalty.

Warrant of arrest.

283. If the person summoned does not attend on the day appointed, the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid, if satisfied that the summons has been duly served, may issue a warrant for his arrest:

Provided that, whenever it appears to the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid, upon the report of a Police officer or upon other credible information (the substance of which report or information shall be recorded), that there is just reason to fear the commission of a breach of the peace, which may probably be prevented by the immediate arrest of any person, the Magistrate or other officer may at any time issue a warrant for his arrest.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of person informed against.

284. The Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid may, if he see sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the person informed against and permit him to appear and enter into the required security, or show cause against such requisition, by an agent duly authorized to act in his behalf.

Discharge of person informed against.

285. If on the appearance of the person informed against, or of his agent, if he is permitted to appear by agent, the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid is not satisfied that there is occasion to bind him to keep the peace, the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid shall direct his discharge.

Non-compliance with order to give bond.

286. If the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid is satisfied that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace to take a bond from such person with or without security,

he shall make an order accordingly; and if the person fail to comply with the order, the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid may commit him to jail.

Time for which person may be bound to keep the peace.

287. The period for which the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid may bind a person to keep the peace with or without security, shall not exceed one year.

Limit of imprisonment under section 286.

When a person is committed to jail under section 286, he shall not be detained by authority of the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid beyond the term of one year, and shall be released whenever within that term he complies with the order.

Extension of time for which person may be bound.

288. Whenever it appears to the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace to bind a person beyond the term of one year, he may, before the expiration of the first year, record his opinion to that effect and the grounds thereof, and may refer the case for the orders of the Court of Session.

Such Court, after examining the proceedings of the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid and making such further enquiry as it thinks necessary, may, if it see cause, authorize the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid to extend the term for a further period not exceeding one year.

If the person fail to give a bond, with security if required, for his keeping the peace for such further period as the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid directs under the orders of the Court of Session, he may be kept in confinement for such further period or until he gives such bond within that period.

Discharge of recognizances.

289. The Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid may, if he sees sufficient cause, discharge any recognizance and surety for keeping the peace taken under the preceding sections, and may order the release of the person confined for default in entering into such recognizance or giving such security.

Discharge of sureties.

290. A surety for the personal appearance of another person may at any time apply to the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid, to be relieved from his engagement as surety.

On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant in order that the person for whom such surety is bound may appear or be brought before him.

On the appearance of the person to such warrant or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid shall direct the engagement of the surety to be cancelled, and shall call upon such person to give fresh security, and in default thereof shall commit him to custody.

Recovery of penalty from principal.

291. Whenever it is proved before the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid that any recognizance or other bond taken under this chapter has been forfeited, he shall record the grounds of such proof, and shall call upon the person bound by the bond to pay the penalty thereof or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If sufficient cause be not shown and the penalty be not paid, the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid shall proceed to recover the same by the attachment and sale of any of the moveable property belonging to the person bound thereby which is found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District.

If the penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, the person bound shall be liable to imprisonment by order of the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

Recovery of penalty from surety.

292. Whenever it is proved before the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid that any bond with a surety has been forfeited, the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid may at his discretion give notice to the surety to pay the penalty to which he has thereby become liable, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If no sufficient cause is shown, and the penalty is no paid, the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid may proceed to recover the penalty from such surety in the same manner as it might be recovered from the principal.

CHAPTER XIX.

Security for Good Behaviour.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for six months.

293. Whenever it appears to the Magistrate of the District or to an officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate, that any person is lurking within his jurisdiction, not having any ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, such Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid may require security for his good behaviour for a period not exceeding six months.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for one year.

294. Whenever it appears to such Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid, from the evidence as to general character adduced before him, that any person is by repute a robber, housebreaker, or thief,

or a receiver of stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of notoriously bad livelihood,

such Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid may require security for his good behaviour for a period not exceeding one year.

Procedure where security required for more than one year.

295. Whenever it appears to such Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid, from the evidence as to general character adduced before him, that any person is by habit a robber, house-breaker, or thief,

or a receiver of stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of a character so desperate and dangerous as to render his release, without security, at the expiration of the limited period of one year, hazardous to the community,

The Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid shall record his opinion to that effect, with an order specifying the amount of security which should, in his judgment, be required from such person, as well as the number of sureties and the period, not exceeding three years, for which the sureties should be responsible for his good behaviour.

Proceedings to be laid before Court of Session.

296. If the person so required to furnish security does not furnish the same, the proceedings shall be laid, as soon as conveniently may be, before the Court of Session.

Such Court, after examining them and requiring any further information or evidence which it may judge necessary, may pass orders on the case, either confirming, modifying, or annulling the orders of the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid as it may judge proper.

Court of Session may require security for period not exceeding three years.

297. If the Court of Session does not think it safe to direct the immediate discharge of such person, it shall fix a limited period for his detention, not exceeding three years, in the event of his not giving the security required from him.

Contents of order for security.

298. Whenever security for good behaviour is required by the Court of Session or the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid, the amount of the security, the number of sureties, and the period of time for which the sureties are to be responsible for the good conduct of the person required to furnish security, shall be stated in the order.

The security-bond shall be in the form (G) given in the appendix, or to the like effect.

Imprisonment in default of security.

299. In the event of any person required to give security under the provisions of the foregoing sections failing to furnish the security so required, he shall be committed to jail until he furnish the same:

Term of imprisonment.

Provided that no such person shall be kept in jail for a period longer than that for which the security has been required from him.

Release of prisoners under requisition of security.

300. The Magistrate of the District or other officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate is empowered, at any time, to exercise his discretion in releasing, without reference to any other authority, any prisoner confined under requisition of security for good behaviour, whether by his own order or by the order of any officer subordinate to him, provided he is of opinion that such person can be released without hazard to the community.

Report in case of prisoner under requisition of security by order of Court of Session.

301. In any case in which a Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid is of opinion that any person confined under requisition of security for good behaviour by order of a Court of Session can be safely released without such security, the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid shall make an immediate report of the case for the orders of the Court which has required the person confined to furnish the security.

Discharge of surety.

302. A surety for the good behaviour of a person may at any time apply to the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid to be relieved from his engagement as surety.

On such application being made, the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid shall issue his summons or warrant in order that such person may appear or be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to the warrant or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid shall direct the engagement of the surety to be cancelled, and shall call upon the person so appearing or surrendering to give fresh security, and in default thereof shall commit him to custody.

Recovery of penalty from sureties.

303. Whenever the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid is of opinion that, by reason of an offence proved to have been committed by the person for whose good behaviour security has been given, subsequent to his having given such security, proceedings should be had upon the bond executed by the surety, he shall give notice to the surety to pay the penalty, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If no sufficient cause be shown, the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety by the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District.

If the penalty be not paid, and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, the surety shall be liable to imprisonment by order of the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid in the civil jail, for a period not exceeding six months.

Issue of summons and warrant of arrest.

304. The several provisions of the last preceding chapter relating to the issue of summons and warrant of arrest for securing the personal attendance of the person informed against, shall apply to proceedings taken under this chapter against persons required to give security for their good behaviour.

Manner of taking evidence under chapter XVIII or this chapter.

305. Any evidence taken under chapter XVIII or this chapter, shall be taken in the manner prescribed by section 263, subject to the provision contained in section 264; and if it be recorded before any subordinate Magistrate in the presence of the person required to give recognizance or security, it may be adduced before the Magistrate of the District or other officer as aforesaid.

Imprisonment of persons failing to give recognizance.

306. Any person committed to custody under chapter XVIII or this chapter for failing to comply with an order to give recognizance or security, may be committed to the civil or criminal jail at the discretion of the Court: Provided that no person so committed shall be rigorously imprisoned.

CHAPTER XX.

Of Local Nuisances.

Magistrate may order removal of nuisances.

307. Whenever the Magistrate of a District or of a Division of a District, or any officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate, considers that any unlawful obstruction or nuisance should be removed from any thoroughfare or public place,

or that any trade or occupation, by reason of its being injurious to the health or comfort of the community, should be suppressed or should be removed to a different place,

or that the construction of any building or the disposal of any combustible substance, as likely to occasion conflagration, should be prevented,

or that any building is in such a state of weakness that it is likely to fall, and thereby cause injury to persons passing by, and that its removal in consequence is necessary,

or that any tank or well adjacent to any public thoroughfare should be fenced in such a manner as to prevent danger arising to the public—

he may issue an order to the person causing such obstruction or nuisance, or carrying on such trade or occupation, or being the owner or in possession of, or having control over, such building, substance, tank, or well as aforesaid, calling on him, within a time to be fixed in the order,

to remove such obstruction or nuisance,

or to suppress or remove such trade or occupation,

or to stop the construction of such building, or to remove it,

or to alter the disposal of such substance,

or to fence such tank or well

(as the case may be),

or to appear before himself or some other officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate or of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class within the time mentioned in the order, and show cause why such order should not be enforced.

Service or notification of order.

308. Such order shall, if practicable, be served personally on the person to whom it is issued.

But if personal service is found to be impracticable, the order shall be notified by proclamation, and a written notice thereof shall be stuck up at such place or places as may be best adapted for conveying the information to such person.

Person ordered shall obey, or may claim a jury.

309. The person to whom such order is issued shall be bound, within the time specified in the order, to obey the same or to appear before the Magistrate before whom he was required by the order to appear to show cause as aforesaid, or he may apply to the Magistrate by petition for an order for a jury to be appointed to try whether the order is reasonable and proper.

Constitution of jury.

On receiving such petition, the Magistrate shall forthwith appoint a jury consisting of an odd number of persons not less than five, of whom the foreman and one-half of the remaining members shall be nominated by such Magistrate, and the other members by the petitioner.

Suspension of order.

The Magistrate shall suspend the execution of the order pending such enquiry, and be guided by the decision of the jury, which shall be according to the opinion of the majority.

Procedure in case of non-appointment of or neglect by jury.

If the petitioner, by neglect or otherwise, prevents the appointment of a jury, or if from any cause the jury so appointed shall not decide and report within a reasonable time to be fixed in the order for the appointment, their functions shall cease from the date of the expiration of such period, unless they be continued by special order of the Magistrate.

If from any of the above causes no decision be made by the jury, the order of the Magistrate shall be carried into effect as hereinafter provided.

Procedure in case of disobedience or neglect by person ordered.

310. If the person to whom the order mentioned in section 307 is issued does not obey such order,

or show cause against the same as hereinafter provided,

or petition for a jury within the time specified in such order,

he shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in that behalf in section 188 of the Indian Penal Code;

and the Magistrate who issued such order may proceed to carry it into execution at the expense of such person, and may realize such expenses either by the sale of any building, goods, or other property removed by his order, or by the distress and sale of the personal property of the person aforesaid.

No suit shall be entertained in any Court in respect of anything necessarily or reasonably done to give effect to such order.

Procedure where jury finds Magistrate's order to be reasonable.

311. If in a case referred to a jury, the jury find that the order of the Magistrate is reasonable and proper, the Magistrate that issued the order or the Magistrate that appointed the jury shall give notice thereof to the person to whom the order was issued, and shall add to such notice an order to obey the order first mentioned within a time to be fixed therein under the penalty provided by the Indian Penal Code as aforesaid.

If such latter order is not obeyed, the Magistrate may proceed as in section 310.

Procedure where person ordered satisfies Magistrate that the order is not reasonable.

312. If the person to whom the order of the Magistrate is issued appears and shows cause against it, and satisfies the Magistrate before whom he was required by the order to appear that it is not reasonable and proper, no further proceedings shall be taken in the case.

Injunction pending enquiry by jury.

313. If, pending the enquiry by a jury, the Magistrate that issued the order considers that immediate measures are necessary to be taken to prevent imminent danger or injury of a

serious kind to the public, he may issue such an injunction to the person mentioned in that behalf in section 307 as is required to obviate or prevent such danger or injury.

In default of such person forthwith taking all necessary measures ordered to be taken by such injunction, the Magistrate may himself use or cause to be used such means as may be necessary to obviate such danger or to prevent such injury.

No suit shall lie in respect of anything necessarily or reasonably done for that purpose.

Saving of certain statutory provisions.

314. Nothing in this chapter shall interfere with the provisions of section forty-eight of Act No. XXIV of 1859 (*for the better regulation of the Police within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George*), or of section thirty-four of Act No. V of 1861 (*for the regulation of Police*), or of section sixteen of Act No. VIII of 1867 of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

CHAPTER XXI.

Of the Maintenance of Wives and Children.

Order for maintenance of wives and children.

315. If any person having sufficient means neglects or refuses to maintain his wife or any legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain itself, the Magistrate of the District or other officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate, may, upon due proof thereof, order him to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child, at such monthly rate, not exceeding fifty rupees in the whole, as to the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid seems reasonable.

Enforcement of order.

If such person wilfully neglects to comply with the order, the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid may, for every breach of the order, by warrant, direct the amount due to be levied in the manner provided for levying fines; or may order him to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding one month:

Proviso.

Provided that if he offer to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him, and his wife refuses to live with him, the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid may consider any grounds of refusal stated by such wife, and may make the order allowed by this section notwithstanding such offer, if he is satisfied that such person is living in adultery, or that he has habitually treated his wife with cruelty.

No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance from her husband under this section, if she is living in adultery, or if without any sufficient reason she refuses to live with her husband.

Alteration in allowance.

316. On the application of any person ordered to pay a monthly allowance under the provisions of section 315, or of his wife or child, and on proof of an alteration in the circumstances of such person, his wife or child, justifying any reduction or increase, the Magistrate may make such alteration in the allowance ordered as he deems fit.

CHAPTER XXII.

Of Disputes relating to the Possession of Land or the Right of Use of Land or Water.

Procedure of Magistrate when dispute concerning land, &c., is likely to cause breach of the peace.

317. Whenever the Magistrate of the District or other officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate is satisfied that a dispute likely to induce a breach of the peace exists concerning any land, houses, water, fisheries, crops or other produce of land, within the limits of his jurisdiction, he shall record a proceeding stating the grounds of his being so satisfied, and shall call on all parties concerned in such dispute to attend his Court in person, or by agent, within a time to be fixed by the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid, and to give in a written statement of their respective claims as respects the fact of actual possession of the subject of dispute.

Party in possession to remain until legally ousted.

The Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid shall, without reference to the merits of the claims of any party to a right of possession, proceed to enquire and decide which party is in possession of the subject of dispute, or, if the parties are in joint possession, what is the share of which each party is in possession.

After satisfying himself upon that point, he shall issue an order declaring the party or parties to be entitled to retain possession according to his decision until ousted in due course of law, and forbidding all disturbance of possession in the meantime.

Attachment of subject of dispute when previous possession cannot be ascertained.

318. If the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid decides that neither of the parties is in possession, or is unable to satisfy himself as to which person is in possession, of the subject of dispute, he may attach it until a competent Court has determined the rights of the parties or who ought to be in possession.

Disputes concerning right of use of land or water.

319. If a dispute arise concerning the right of use of any land or water, the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid, within whose jurisdiction the subject of dispute lies, may enquire into the matter, and if it appears to him that the subject of dispute is open to the use of the public, or of any person, or of any class of persons, the Magistrate or other officer may order that possession thereof shall not be taken or retained by any one to the exclusion of the public, or of such person, or of such class of persons, as the case may be, until the person claiming such possession obtains the decision of a competent Court adjudging him to be entitled to such exclusive possession:

Provided that the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid shall not pass any such order if the matter be such that the right of use is capable of being exercised at all times of the year, unless that right has been ordinarily exercised within three months from the date of the institution of the enquiry, or, in cases where the right of use exists at particular seasons, unless such right has been exercised during the last of such seasons before the complaint.

320. Nothing in this chapter shall affect the powers of a Collector or a person exercising the powers of a Collector, or of a Revenue Court.

Saving of powers of Collectors and Revenue Courts.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Of Juries and Assessors.

321. The Local Government may order that the trial of all offences or of any particular class of offences before any Court of Session shall be by jury in any District, and such Local Government may from time to time revoke or alter such order.

Local Government may order trials before Court of Session to be by jury.

Orders passed under this section shall be published in the Government *Gazette*, and in such other manner as the Local Government shall from time to time direct.

322. Criminal trials before the Court of Session in which a European (not being a British subject) or an American is the accused person or one of the accused persons, shall be by jury.

Jury for trial of Europeans or Americans.

In such case the jury, if such European or American so desire, shall consist of at least one-half of Europeans (whether British subjects or not) or Americans, if such a jury can be procured:

Provided that, in any District in which the Local Government shall not have ordered that all trials or trials for all offences of the class within which the trial about to take place falls, shall be by jury, such European or American may elect to be tried without jury.

Election to be tried without jury.

323. In a trial before the Court of Session not by jury, the trial shall be conducted with the aid of two or more assessors as members of the Court.

Trials before Session Court with assessors.

The opinion of each assessor shall be given orally and shall be recorded in writing by the Court, but the decision is vested exclusively in the Judge.

324. In a trial by jury before the Court of Session, in which a person not belonging to the races specified in section 322 shall be tried, at least one-half of the jury, if the accused person desire it, shall consist of persons not belonging to either of such races.

Jury for trial of persons not Europeans or Americans.

325. In any case before the Court of Session, in which a person not belonging to the races mentioned in section 322 is charged jointly with a person belonging to one of those races, and such last-mentioned person claims to be tried by a jury consisting of at least one-half of Europeans or Americans, the person not belonging to either of such races shall, if he desire it, be tried separately.

Jury when persons of both descriptions are jointly charged.

326. In trials by jury before the Court of Session the jury shall consist of five persons, or of such number, being an uneven number, and not being less than five or more than nine, as the Local Government by any general order applicable to any particular District or to any particular classes of offences in that District shall direct.

Number of jury.

327. If the jury are unanimous in a verdict of guilty, the accused person shall be convicted.

Number of voices necessary to verdict.

If the jury consist of five persons and a majority of four find the accused person guilty,

or if the jury consists of seven persons and a majority of five find the accused person guilty,

or if the jury consist of nine persons and a majority of six find the accused person guilty,

the accused person shall be convicted.

If the jury are unanimous in a verdict of not guilty, the accused shall be acquitted.

If the jury consist of five persons and a majority of four find the accused person not guilty,

or if the jury consist of seven persons and a majority of five find the accused person not guilty,

or if the jury consist of nine persons and a majority of six find the accused person not guilty,

the accused person shall be acquitted, and the Judge shall not receive a verdict of acquittal unless it be unanimous or found by such majority as last aforesaid.

328. The Collector of the District or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint on this behalf shall, from time to time, prepare and make out in alphabetical order, a list of persons residing within ten miles from the place where trials before the Court of Session are held, or within such other distance as the Local Government thinks fit to direct, who are in the judgment of the Collector or other officer as aforesaid qualified from their education and character to serve as jurors or as assessors respectively.

List of jurors and assessors.

The list shall contain the name, place of abode, and quality or business of every such person; and if he belongs to either of the races specified in section 322, the list shall mention the race to which he belongs.

329. Copies of such list shall be stuck up in the office of the Collector or other officer as aforesaid, and in the Court-houses of the Magistrate of the District and of the Chief Civil Court, and in some conspicuous place in the town or towns near which the persons named in the list reside.

Publication of list.

Every such copy shall have subjoined to it a notice, stating that objections to the list will be heard and determined by the Collector or other officer as aforesaid at a time and place to be mentioned in the notice.

330. The Collector or other officer as aforesaid shall at the time and place mentioned in the notice, revise the list and hear the objections (if any) of persons interested in the amendment thereof, and shall strike out the name of any person not qualified

Revision of list.

in his judgment to serve as a juror or as an assessor, or who may avail himself of the exemption from service given by section 334, and insert the name of any person omitted therefrom, whom he deems qualified for such service.

A copy of the revised list shall be signed by the Collector or other officer as aforesaid and transmitted to the Court of Session.

Any order of the Collector or other officer as aforesaid in preparing and revising the list shall be final.

Annual revision of list.

331. The list so prepared and revised shall be again revised at least once in every year.

The list so revised shall be deemed a new list and shall be subject to all the rules hereinbefore contained as to the list originally prepared.

Jurors and assessors.

332. Except as hereinafter provided, all male persons between the ages of twenty-one and sixty, resident within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Session, shall be deemed capable of serving as jurors and assessors, and shall be liable to be summoned accordingly.

Disqualifications.

333. The following persons are incapable of serving as jurors or as assessors in trials before the Court of Session, namely:—

Persons who hold any office in or under the said Court:

Persons executing any duties of Police or entrusted with any Police functions:

Persons who have been convicted of any offence against the State, or of any fraudulent or other offence which, in the judgment of the Collector, renders them unfit to serve:

Persons afflicted with any infirmity of body or mind, sufficient to incapacitate them from serving:

Persons who, by habit or religious vows, have relinquished all care of worldly affairs.

Exemptions.

334. The following persons are exempt from the liability to serve as jurors or as assessors, namely:—

Judges and other Judicial Officers:

Commissioners and Collectors of Revenue or Customs:

All persons engaged in the Preventive Service in the Customs Department:

All persons engaged in the collection of the revenue whom the Collector may think fit to exempt on the ground of official duty:

Chaplains and others employed in religious offices:

All persons in the military service:

Surgeons and others who openly and constantly practise in the profession of Physic:

Persons employed in the Post Office and Electric Telegraph Departments:

Persons actually officiating as priests in their respective religions:

Persons exempted by Government from personal appearance in Court under the provisions of section twenty-two of Act VIII of 1859 *(for simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter)*.

Person exempted need not avail himself of his right of exemption.

The exemption from service given by this section is a right of which each person exempted may avail himself or not.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed to disqualify any such person, if he be willing, to serve as a juror or as an assessor.

Jurors to be summoned.

335. The Court of Session shall ordinarily, three days at the least before the time fixed for the holding of Sessions, cause the Magistrate to summon as many persons named in the said revised list as seem to the Court to be needed for trials by jury and trials with the aid of assessors at the said Sessions, the number to be summoned not being less than double the number required for any case about to be tried at such Sessions.

The names of the persons to be summoned shall be drawn by lot in open Court, excluding those on the revised list who have served within six months, unless the number cannot be made up without them, and shall be specified in the precept to the Magistrate.

Form and service of summons.

336. Every summons to a juror or assessor shall be in writing, and shall require his attendance as a juror or assessor at a time and place to be therein specified.

The summons or a copy thereof shall be served on every juror or assessor personally.

If the juror or assessor summoned be absent from his usual place of abode, the summons may be left for him there with some adult male member of his family residing with him.

Power to summon another set of jurors or assessors.

337. The Court of Session may direct jurors or assessors to be summoned at other periods than the period specified in section 335 when the number of trials before the Court renders the attendance of one set of jurors or assessors for a whole Session oppressive, or whenever it may be found to be necessary.

Service of summons on Government servant.

338. If any person summoned to serve as a juror or assessor be in the service of Government, the summons shall be sent to him through the Head of the office or department in which he is employed, and the Court may excuse the attendance of such person if it appears on the representation of such Head that the person summoned cannot serve as a juror or assessor without inconvenience to the public service.

Court may excuse attendance of juror or assessor.

339. The Court of Session may excuse any juror or assessor from attendance for reasonable cause.

List of jurors or assessors attending.

340. At each Session the Court shall cause to be made a list of the names of those who serve as jurors or assessors at such Session.

The list shall be kept with the revised list of the jurors and assessors prepared under section 330.

A reference shall be made in the margin of the said revised list to each of the names which are mentioned in the list prepared under this section.

Jurors to be chosen by lot.

341. Whenever a trial by jury is to be held, the persons who are to constitute the jury shall be chosen by lot immediately before the commencement of the trial from the jurors attending in obedience to the summons.

Assessors to be selected by Judge.

If the trial is to be held with the aid of assessors, the Judge shall select from the persons summoned to act as assessors, two or more persons to assist him in such trial.

Names of jurors to be called.

342. Before the commencement of a trial by jury the names of the jurors shall be called aloud, and upon the appearance of each juror, the accused person shall be asked if he objects to be tried by such juror.

Objections to jurors.

Objection may then be made to such juror by the accused person or by the Government pleader or other person appointed to conduct the prosecution, and the grounds of objection shall be stated.

Any objection made to a juror shall be decided by the Court, and the decision of the Court shall be final.

If an objection be allowed, the place of such juror shall be supplied by any other juror attending in obedience to a summons, or if there be no such juror present, then by any other person present in the Court whose name is on the list of jurors, or whom the Court considers a proper person to serve on the jury, provided no objection to such juror or other person be made and allowed.

Grounds of objection.

343. Any objection taken to a juror on any of the following grounds, if made out to the satisfaction of the Court, shall be allowed :—

(1.) Any ground of disqualification within section 333.

(2.) Standing in the relation of husband, master or servant, landlord or tenant, to the person alleged to be injured or attempted to be injured by the offence charged, or to the person on whose complaint the prosecution was instituted, or to the person accused :

Being in the employment on wages of either of such persons :

Being plaintiff or defendan against either of such persons in any civil suit :

Or having complained against or having been accused by either of such persons in any criminal prosecution.

(3.) Any circumstance which, in the judgment of the Court, is likely to cause prejudice against, or favour to, either of such persons.

Juror to understand language in which evidence is given or interpreted.

344. The Judge shall not allow any person to serve on the jury, unless such person understands the language in which the evidence is given or interpreted.

Foreman of jury.

345. The jury shall appoint one of their number to be foreman.

It shall be the duty of the foreman to preside in the debates of the jury, to deliver the verdict of the jury, and to ask from the Court any information required by the jury.

If a majority do not agree in the appointment of a foreman, he shall be named by the Court.

Jurors to be sworn.

346. Each juror shall before the trial make oath to the following effect :—

"I, *A. B.* do swear (*or* solemnly affirm) that I will truly judge in the case of the prisoner (*or* prisoners) at the bar, and give my verdict according to the evidence."

The same jury may try in succession several offenders.

347. The same jury, if not objected to, may try, or the same assessors may aid in the trial of, as many accused persons successively as to the Court seems meet.

View by jury or assessors.

348. Whenever in the opinion of the Court it is proper and convenient that the jury or assessors should view the place in which the offence charged is said to have been committed, or any other place in which any other transaction material to the enquiry in the trial took place, an order shall be made to that effect, and the jury or assessors shall be conducted in a body under the care of an officer of the Court to the place, which shall be shown to them by a person appointed by the Court.

It shall be the duty of such officer not to suffer any other person to speak to or hold any communication with any of the jury or assessors, and they shall, when the view is finished, be immediately conducted back into Court.

Summoning and empanelling jurors under section 322.

349. When a trial is held in which the accused person or one of the accused persons is entitled to be tried by a jury constituted under the provisions of section 322, the Court of Session shall, three days at the least before the day fixed for holding such trial, cause to be summoned in the manner prescribed in section 335 such a number of jurors of the races mentioned in section 322 as is equal to the total number of jurymen required for the trial, if so many of such races be on the jury-list of the District.

The Court shall also at the same time in like manner cause to be summoned the same number of other persons named in the revised list, unless such number of such other persons shall have been summoned for jury-trials at that Session.

The names of the persons to be summoned shall be drawn by lot, excluding those who have served

within six months, unless the number cannot be made up without them.

From the whole number of persons returned, the jurors who are to constitute the jury shall be taken by lot in the manner prescribed in section 341, until a jury, containing the proper number of the races mentioned in section 322 or a number approaching as nearly thereto as possible, has been obtained.

The jurors shall be liable to the same objections as any other jurors.

If a jury containing the requisite number of the races mentioned in section 322, be not obtained, the accused person may elect to be tried by the Judge with the aid of assessors; otherwise he shall be tried by the jury obtained by the means aforesaid.

Procedure where juryman becomes unable to attend.

350. If, in the course of a trial by jury at any time prior to the finding, any juror is, from any sufficient cause, prevented from attending through the trial, or if any juror absent himself and it is not possible to enforce his attendance, a new juror shall be added, or the jury shall be discharged and a new jury empannelled, and in either case the trial shall commence anew.

Verdict of guilty by less than specified majority.

Discharge of jury.

New trial.

351. In any trial by jury, if the accused person is found guilty by a majority consisting of a less number of the jury than is required by section 327, or if he be found not guilty by a majority consisting of a less number of the jury than is therein in that behalf specified, the jury shall be discharged; and in any such case there shall be a new trial before a jury consisting entirely of other jurors, and he may be remanded or held to bail for such new trial.

If, on any new trial by jury, the accused person is not found guilty by a majority consisting of such a number as aforesaid, he shall be acquitted.

Retirement of jury to consider finding.

352. At the close of the trial, and after the Judge has summed up the evidence as hereinafter provided by section 389, the jury may retire to consider their finding, and it shall be the duty of an officer of the Court not to suffer any person to speak to or hold any communication with any member of such jury.

When the jury are prepared to deliver their finding, the Judge shall ask the jury whether they are unanimous, and if the foreman or one of the jury declares that they are not unanimous, the Judge may require such jury to retire for further consideration.

If, after such a period as the Judge considers reasonable, the foreman or any one of the jury declares that they are not unanimous, the jury may deliver their verdict.

Procedure where an assessor is unable to attend.

353. If, in the course of a trial with the aid of assessors at any time prior to the finding, any assessor is, from any sufficient cause, prevented from attending through the trial, the trial shall proceed with the aid of the other assessor or assessors.

If all the assessors are prevented from attending through the trial, the proceedings shall be stayed, and a new trial shall be held with the aid of fresh assessors.

Penalty for non-attendance of juror or assessor.

354. Any person summoned to attend as a juror or as an assessor, who without lawful excuse fails to attend as required by the summons, or having attended departs without having obtained the permission of the Court, shall be liable by order of the Court of Session to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Such fine shall be levied by the Magistrate of the District by attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to such juror or assessor within the jurisdiction of the Court making the order.

In default of recovery of the fine by such attachment and sale, the juror or assessor may be imprisoned in the civil jail for the space of fifteen days if the fine be not sooner paid.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Of Principal Sadr Amíns in the Presidency of Fort Saint George.

Criminal jurisdiction and powers of Principal Sadr Amíns in Madras.

355. The Principal Sadr Amíns in the Presidency of Fort Saint George shall continue to exercise under this Act, subject to the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, the criminal jurisdiction which they are competent to exercise under any law for the time being in force, and shall have the same powers of punishment as are given by this Act to an officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate.

Cases to be committed or referred to Session Court, to Principal Sadr Amín, or to Magistrate.

356. Subordinate Magistrates of the first and second class in the Presidency of Fort Saint George shall commit to the Court of Session any persons charged with offences triable exclusively by that Court, or shall, under such orders as the High Court shall from time to time issue, either commit to Principal Sadr Amíns the cases of persons accused of offences triable by such Principal Sadr Amíns, or refer such cases for the orders of the Magistrate of the District or other officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate.

If the case be referred to the Magistrate of the District or other officer as aforesaid, such Magistrate or other officer shall examine the parties and witnesses, and shall proceed in all respects as if no proceedings had been held in any other Court.

Procedure of Subordinate Magistrate unable to pass sentence sufficiently severe.

357. If in any case tried by a Subordinate Magistrate of the first or second class in the Presidency of Fort Saint George in which the accused person is found guilty, such Magistrate considers the offence established against the accused person to call for a punishment more severe than such Magis-

trate is competent to adjudge, he shall record the finding and submit his proceedings to the Magistrate of the District or other officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate, who shall pass such sentence or order in the case as he may deems proper and as is according to law.

In any such case, the Magistrate or other officer to whom the proceedings are submitted may examine the parties, and recall and examine any witness who has already given evidence in the case, and he may call for or take any further evidence.

Procedure in trials before Principal Sadr Amíns.

358. In cases committed for trial before the Principal Sadr Amíns in the Presidency of Fort Saint George, they shall be guided by the rules contained in this Act for the trial of cases before the Magistrate, which are hereby made applicable to such cases.

A Principal Sadr Amín may commit any case to the Court of Session in which the evidence is such as to warrant a presumption that the accused person has been guilty of an offence calling for a more severe punishment than such Principal Sadr Amín is authorized to adjudge.

CHAPTER XXV.

TRIALS BEFORE THE COURT OF SESSION.

Cognizance of offences by Court of Session in its original jurisdiction.

359. Except in the cases referred to in section 164, a Court of Session, as a Court of original criminal jurisdiction, shall not take cognizance of any offence but upon a charge preferred by a Magistrate or other officer specially empowered under this Act or under any other law to make commitments to such Court.

Trials before Court of Session to be conducted by Government pleader.

360. In every trial before a Court of Session the prosecution shall be conducted by the Government pleader or by some other officer specially empowered in that behalf, and the complainant, if there be a complainant, shall be examined as a witness in the case.

Postponement of trial.

361. A Court of Session may direct the postponement of a trial, when it is satisfied that such postponement is proper and will promote the ends of justice.

Commencement of trial.

362. When the Court is ready to commence the trial, the accused person shall be brought before it, and the charge shall be read and explained to him, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty of the offence charged, or claims to be tried.

Plea of guilty.

If the accused person plead guilty, the plea shall be recorded, and he may be convicted thereon.

Refusal to plead, or claim to be tried.

363. If the accused person shall refuse to plead, or shall claim to be tried, the Court shall proceed to try the case, taking all the evidence that is forthcoming.

Sections 187 to 192 applicable to trials before Court of Session.

364. The provisions of sections 187 to 192 (both inclusive) relating to the examination of parties and witnesses, the mode of recording evidence, and the correction, attestation, and interpretation thereof in trials before the Magistrate, shall be applicable to trials before the Court of Session under this chapter.

Committal of witness refusing to answer.

365. If any witness refuses to answer any question which is put to him, and does not offer any just excuse for such refusal, the Court may commit him to custody for such reasonable time as it deems proper, unless he shall in the meantime consent to be examined and to answer.

In the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section 155.

Examination of accused before Magistrate to be evidence.

366. The examination of the accused person before the Magistrate shall be given in evidence at the trial.

Proof of such examination.

The attestation of the Magistrate shall be sufficient *primâ facie* proof of such examination, and such attestation shall be admitted without proof of the signature to it, unless the Court sees reason to doubt its genuineness.

Court may summon necessary evidence.

367. It shall be in the discretion of the Court, at any stage of a trial, to summon and examine any witness whose evidence it considers essential to the just decision of the case.

The Court may also examine as a witness any person in attendance although not summoned as a witness.

Evidence of medical witness.

368. The Court shall receive as *primâ facie* evidence the examination of a Civil Surgeon or other medical witness taken and duly attested by the Magistrate:

Provided that the Court may summon such Civil Surgeon or other medical witness, if it sees sufficient cause for doing so.

Examination of witness taken by Magistrate, when admissible.

369. The examination of a witness taken and attested by the Magistrate in the presence of the accused person may be given in evidence if the witness be dead or the Court be satisfied that for any sufficient cause his attendance cannot be procured.

Report of chemical examiner.

370. Any document purporting to be a report from the chemical examiner to Government upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report in the course of any criminal trial or in any preliminary enquiry relating thereto, shall if it bears his signature be received in evidence at a trial by the Court of Session.

No proof of such signature or that the person signing holds such office shall be requisite unless the Court sees reason to doubt the genuineness of the document.

Dying declaration.

371. The declaration of a deceased person, whether it be reduced to writing or not and whether it be made in the presence of the accused person or not, may be given in evidence if the deceased person at the time of making such declaration believed himself to be in danger of approaching death, although at the time of making it he entertained hopes of recovery.

Acquittal.

372. When the case for the prosecution has been brought to a close, the Court may, if it considers that there are no grounds for proceeding with the trial, record a judgment of acquittal; otherwise the accused person shall be called upon to enter upon his defence, and to produce his evidence.

Defence.

Examination of accused.

373. The Court, at the close of the case for the prosecution, and at the close of the evidence on behalf of the accused person (if he produces any evidence), may put any question or questions to the accused person which it thinks proper.

It shall be in the option of the accused person to answer such question or questions, and after any such question is answered by the accused person, he or his counsel or agent may address the Court on the subject thereof.

The provisions of section 196 shall apply to this examination.

When accused may address Court.

374. The accused person or his counsel or agent may, at his option, address the Court at the close of the case for the prosecution, or at the close of any evidence that may be adduced on his behalf.

Witness for defence.

375. The accused person shall be allowed to examine any witness not previously named by him if such witness be in attendance.

But he shall not be entitled of right to have any other witness summoned than the witnesses named in the list delivered to the Magistrate by whom he was committed or held to bail for trial, except as provided in section 240.

Prosecutor's right of reply.

376. If any evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person, or if he answers any question put to him by the Court, the prosecutor, or the counsel or agent for the prosecution, shall be entitled to a reply.

Adjournment.

377. The Court may in its discretion, from time to time, adjourn the trial.

Jury or assessors to attend at adjourned sitting.

378. In the event of the adjournment of a trial by jury or with the aid of assessors, the jury or assessors shall be required to attend at the adjourned sitting, and at every subsequent sitting until the conclusion of the trial.

Any juror or assessor who without lawful excuse fails so to attend, shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in section 354, and such penalty shall be enforced in the manner therein prescribed.

Summing up evidence.

379. In a trial by jury, the Judge shall sum up the evidence on both sides, and the jury shall then deliver their finding upon the charge.

A statement of the Judge's direction to the jury shall form part of the record.

In trials not by jury, the ground of the Judge's decision shall be recorded.

Withdrawal of remaining charges on conviction on one of several charges.

380. When more charges than one are preferred against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the Government pleader or other officer conducting the prosecution may with the consent of the Court withdraw, or the Court of its own accord may suspend, the enquiry into the remaining charge or charges.

Judgment of acquittal.

381. If the accused person is acquitted, the Court shall record a judgment of acquittal.

Sentence.

If the accused person is convicted, the Court shall proceed to pass sentence upon him according to law.

Sentence of death.

Provided that, if the Court pass sentence of death, the sentence shall not be executed without the confirmation of the High Court.

Remission of punishment of death.

If the accused person is convicted of an offence which by the Indian Penal Code is punishable with death, and the Court sentences him to any punishment other than death, the Court shall state the grounds upon which it remitted the punishment of death in the statement of trials to be periodically submitted to the High Court, as hereinafter required, under the head of "sentences passsd upon the accused persons."

Rules of evidence.

382. The rules of evidence contained in sections 367, 368, 369, 370 and 371, shall be applicable to all trials and enquiries before Criminal Courts.

CHAPTER XXVI.

FINDING, JUDGMENT, AND SENTENCE.

Judgment to specify offence.

383. When the trial in any Criminal Court is concluded, the Court, in passing judgment, if the accused person be convicted, shall distinctly specify the offence of which, and the section of the Indian Penal Code under which he is convicted, or, if it be doubtful under which of two sections the offence falls, shall distinctly express the same, and pass judgment in the alternative, according to section 72 of the said Code.

Judgment in the alternative.

Form of finding and sentence.

384. The finding and sentence shall be recorded in one of the following forms, or to the same effect:—

In trials by jury:—

(a) When the jury are unanimous:—

The jury are unanimous in finding that Z is guilty of the offence specified in the charge

namely, that *Z* has waged war against the Queen, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code; and the Court directs that the said *Z* be [*sentence.*]

2*nd.*—The jury are unanimous in finding that *Z* is not guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that *Z* has waged war against the Queen, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code; and the Court directs that the said *Z* be discharged.

(*b*) *When the jury are not unanimous, but such a majority as is required by section* 327 *concur in finding the accused guilty* :—

3*rd.*—A majority [*stating the number, consisting of four out of five, or five or six out of seven, or six, seven or eight out of nine, as the case may be*] find that *Z* is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that *Z* has, with the intention of inducing the Hon'ble *A. B.*, a Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, to refrain from exercising a lawful power as such Member, assaulted such Member, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 124 of the Indian Penal Code. The Court directs that the said *Z* be [*sentence.*]

(*c*) *When the jury are not unanimous, but such a majority as is required by section* 327 *concur in finding the accused not guilty* :—

4*th.*—A majority of the jury [*stating the number, as above*] find that *Z* is not guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that *Z* has, with the intention of inducing the Hon'ble *A. B.*, a Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, to refrain from exercising a lawful power as such Member, assaulted such Member, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 124 of the Indian Penal Code. The Court directs that the said *Z* be discharged.

(*d*) *When the jury, or such a majority as is required by section* 327, *concur in finding the accused guilty of an offence, but are doubtful under which of two heads of a charge the offence falls* :—

5*th.*—The jury, or a majority of the jury [*stating the number, as above,*] find that *Z* is guilty either of the offence specified in the first head of the charge, or of the offence specified in the second head of the charge, namely, that *Z* has either committed theft, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, or that he has committed criminal breach of trust and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 406 of the said Code. The Court directs that, under the provisions of the above-mentioned sections and the provisions of section 72 of the Indian Penal Code, the said *Z* be [*sentence.*]

(*e*) *When a majority less than the number required by section* 327 *find the accused guilty* :—

6*th.*—A majority of the jury [*stating the number, as above,*] find that *Z* is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed &c., &c. The Court directs that the jury be discharged, and that there be a new trial.

A similar form shall be followed if a verdict of not guilty is found by a majority less than is required by section 327.

(*f*) *If the finding be on a second trial, and a majority less than is required by section* 327 *find the accused guilty* :—

7*th.*—A majority of the jury [*stating the number, as above,*] find that *Z* is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed &c, &c. This being a second trial under section 351 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Court directs that the said *Z* be discharged.

In trials with assessors :—

8*th.*—The Court, concurring with the assessors (or one or more of the assessors), finds that *Z* is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that *Z* has committed the offence of rioting, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 147 of the Indian Penal Code; and the Court directs that the said *Z* be [*sentence.*]

9*th.*—The Court, differing from the assessors, finds that *Z* is not guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that *Z* has committed the offence of rioting, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 147 of the Indian Penal Code; and the Court directs that the said *Z* be discharged.

10*th.*—The Court, concurring with one of the assessors, finds that *Z* is guilty either of the offence specified in the first head of the charge, or of the offence specified in the second head of the charge, namely, that *Z* has either committedthe ft, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, or that he has committed criminal breach of trust, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 406 of the Indian Penal Code; and the Court directs that, under the provisions of the above-mentioned sections and the provisions of section 72 of the Indian Penal Code, the said *Z* be [*sentence.*]

In trials upon a formal charge without jury or the aid of assessors :—

11*th.*—The Court finds that *Z* is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that *Z* has committed theft, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code; and the Court directs that the said *Z* be [*sentence.*]

12*th.*—The Court finds that *Z* is not guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that *Z* has committed theft and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code; and the Court directs that the said *Z* be discharged.

In trials in which no formal charge has been prepared :—

13*th.*—The Court finds that *Z* has used criminal force, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 353 of the Indian Penal Code, and directs that the said *Z* be [*sentence.*]

14*th.*—The Court finds that the complaint of assault is not proved, acquits *Z*, and directs that he be discharged.

Procedure in cases referred to High Court for confirmation.

385. In cases referred by the Court of Session for the confirmation of a sentence by the High Court, the proper officer of the High Court shall, without delay, after the order of confirmation or other order has been made by the High Court, send a copy of the order under the seal of the High Court, and attested with his official signature, to the Court of Session.

Such Court shall, if the sentence be confirmed, immediately issue a warrant to the officer in charge of the jail in which the prisoner is confined to cause the sentence or order to be carried into execution; or in the case of any other order, shall cause such order to be carried into effect.

Court of Session to send copy of finding and sentence to District Magistrate.

386. In cases tried by the Court of Session, the Court shall forward a copy of its finding and sentence to the Magistrate of the District.

Warrant for execution.

If the accused person is sentenced to imprisonment, it shall forthwith forward him with a warrant for the execution of the sentence to the officer in charge of the jail of the District in which the trial was held.

The warrant shall state the offence of which the accused person has been convicted and the period during which he is to be imprisoned and the nature of the imprisonment.

Procedure after sentence passed by Court inferior to Session Court.

387. In cases tried by any Court inferior to a Court of Session, the Court passing the sentence shall forthwith forward the accused person with a warrant for the execution of the sentence to the officer in charge of the jail, and the warrant shall contain the same particulars as specified in section 386.

Execution of sentence under section 385, 386 or 387.

388. Upon the receipt of a warrant under section 385, 386 or 387, the officer in charge of the jail shall cause the sentence to be executed, and shall return the warrant when the sentence has been fully executed, to the Court from which it issued, with an endorsement under his signature, certifying the manner in which the sentence has been executed.

Calculation of period of imprisonment.

389. When any accused person is sentenced to imprisonment in accordance with this Code, the period of imprisonment shall be calculated from the date on which the sentence is passed.

But if the period of imprisonment to which he is sentenced does not exceed one month, the Court passing the sentence may direct in the warrant that the period of imprisonment shall be calculated from the date on which the accused person is delivered into the custody of the officer in charge of the jail.

Calendars of trials by Court of Session.

390. The Court of Session shall send to the High Court such periodical statements or calendars of trials held by such Court as the High Court shall prescribe, exhibiting the offences charged, the offences of which the accused persons are convicted, and the sentences or orders passed upon them.

CHAPTER XXVII.

OF LUNATICS.

Procedure of Magistrate in case of accused being lunatic.

391. When any person who is charged with an offence appears to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to be of unsound mind and incapable, in consequence, of making a defence, the Magistrate shall institute an inquiry to ascertain the fact of such unsoundness of mind, and shall cause the accused person to be examined by the Civil Surgeon of the District or some other medical officer and thereupon shall examine such Civil Surgeon or other medical officer, and shall reduce the examination into writing.

If the Magistrate is of opinion that the accused person is of unsound mind, he shall stay further proceedings in the case.

Procedure of Session Court in case of person committed for trial being lunatic.

392. If any person committed for trial before a Court of Session, shall at his trial appear to the Court to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Court shall in the first instance try the fact of such unsoundness of mind, and if satisfied of the fact, shall give a special judgment that the accused person is of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, and thereupon the trial shall be postponed.

Release of lunatic on bail.

393. In any case in which an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court of Session, as the case may be, if the offence be bailable, may release such person on sufficient security being given that he shall be properly taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required.

Custody of lunatic.

If the offence be not bailable, or if the required bail be not given, the accused person shall be kept in safe custody in such place as the Local Government to which the case is reported directs.

Resumption of investigation or trial.

394. Whenever any investigation or trial of a case is postponed under section 391 or section 392, the Magistrate or Court of Session, as the case may be, may at any time resume the investigation or trial, and require the accused person, if detained in custody, to be brought before such Magistrate or Court, or if the accused person has been released on security, may require his appearance.

Until such investigation or trial is completed, the case shall be considered as pending before the Magistrate or Court of Session, and shall be included in any register of pending cases kept by such Magistrate or Court.

The surety of such person shall be bound at any time to produce him to any officer whom the Magistrate or Court of Session may appoint to inspect him, and the certificate of such officer shall have the same effect as the certificate of an Inspector of Jails or the visitors of Lunatic Asylums, granted under section 398.

Procedure on accused appearing before Magistrate or Court of Session.

395. If, when the accused person appears or is again brought before the Magistrate or the Court of Session, as the case may be, it appears to such Magistrate or Court that the accused person is in a fit state of mind to make his defence, the investigation shall proceed, or the accused person shall be put on his trial as the case may require.

If it appears that the accused person is still of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence,

the Magistrate or Court of Session shall again act according to the provisions of section 391 or section 392.

Finding in case of acquittal on ground of insanity.

396. Whenever any person is acquitted, upon the ground that at the time at which he is charged to have committed an offence he was by reason of unsoundness of mind incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law, the finding shall state specially whether he committed the act or not.

Person so acquitted to be kept in safe custody.

397. Whenever such finding states that the accused person committed the act charged, the Magistrate or Court of Session before whom the trial was held shall, if the act would, but for the incapacity found, have amounted to an offence, order such person to be kept in safe custody, in such place and manner as to the Magistrate or Court of Session seems fit, and shall report the case for the order of the Local Government.

The Local Government may order such person to be kept in safe custody in a Lunatic Asylum or other suitable place of safe custody.

Lunatic prisoners to be visited by Inspector General of Jails, &c.

398. *Clause* 1. When any person is confined under the provisions of section 393 or section 397, the Inspector of Jails, if such person is confined in a jail, or the visitors of Lunatic Asylums or any two of them, if he is confined in a Lunatic Asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every twelve months by such Inspector General of Jails or by two of such visitors as aforesaid, who shall make a special report as to his state of mind.

Procedure where lunatic prisoner is reported capable of making his defence.

Clause 2. If such person is confined under section 393, and such Inspector General of Jails or such visitors of Lunatic Asylums as aforesaid shall report that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Magistrate or Court of Session, as the case may be, at such time as such Magistrate or Court of Session shall appoint; and such Magistrate or Court shall deal with such person under the provisions of section 395, and may receive as evidence the certificate of such Inspector General of Jails or such visitors of Lunatic Asylums as aforesaid.

Procedure where lunatic confined under section 397 is declared capable of being discharged.

Clause 3. If such person is confined under the provisions of section 397, and such Inspector General of Jails or visitors of Lunatic Asylums as aforesaid shall certify that in his or their judgment he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government shall thereupon either order his discharge or order him to be transferred to a public Lunatic Asylum if he has not been already sent to such an Asylum, and shall within six months appoint a commission consisting of a judicial officer not below the grade of a Sessions Judge, and two medical officers whereof the chief medical officer attached to the Lunatic Asylum shall be one.

The said commission shall make formal enquiry into the state of mind of such person, taking such evidence as shall be necessary; and if they consider that he can be set at liberty without danger to himself or to any other person, he shall be discharged.

Prisoner appearing to be insane may be removed to Asylum.

399. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any person imprisoned by the sentence of any Court or Magistrate is of unsound mind, the Local Government, by an order setting forth the grounds of belief that such prisoner is of unsound mind, may direct his removal to a Lunatic Asylum, there to be kept and treated as the Local Government shall direct during the remainder of the term of imprisonment ordered by the sentence, or if a medical officer certifies that it is necessary for the safety of the prisoner or others that he should be detained under care and treatment, then until he shall be discharged according to law.

Remand or discharge of lunatic becoming sane.

When it appears to the Local Government that such person has become of sound mind, the Local Government, by an order directed to the person having charge of him, shall remand him to the custody from which he was removed, if then still liable to be kept in custody, or, if not, shall order him to be discharged out of custody.

The provisions of section 9 of Act No. XXXVI of 1858 *(relating to Lunatic Asylums)* shall apply to persons confined in a Lunatic Asylum under this section after the expiration of the imprisonment ordered by the sentence.

The period during which a person is confined in a Lunatic Asylum shall be reckoned as part of the period of imprisonment ordered by the sentence.

Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.

400. Whenever any relative or friend of any person detained under the provisions of section 397 is desirous that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person detained shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, may make an order that the person so detained be delivered to such relative or friend.

Whenever such person is so delivered over, it shall be upon condition that he shall be subject to the inspection of such officer as the Local Government thinks necessary to appoint, and at such times as such Government directs.

The provisions of section 398 shall apply to persons detained under the provisions of this section, and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall have the same effect as a certificate of an Inspector General of Jails or the visitors of Lunatic Asylums under the same section.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Of the High Court as a Court of Reference.

Constitution of Court for hearing case referred for confirmation of sentence.

401. Cases referred to a High Court by a Court of Session for confirmation of a sentence of death shall be heard by a Court constituted by two or more Judges of such High Court.

402. In any case so referred, the High Court may either confirm the sentence or pass any other sentence warranted by law, or may annul the conviction and order a new trial on the same or an amended charge.

Power of High Court to confirm sentence or annul conviction.

If the case has been tried by the Court of Session with the aid of assessors, the High Court may acquit the accused person and order his discharge.

Power to acquit.

403. If the case so referred has been tried by the Court of Session with the aid of assessors, the High Court, if it think further enquiry or additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the accused person to be necessary, may direct such enquiry to be made, or such additional evidence to be taken.

Power to direct further enquiry.

The result of the further enquiry and the additional evidence shall be certified to the High Court, and the High Court shall thereupon proceed to pass judgment of acquittal, or such sentence as it thinks fit.

404. In every case so referred to the High Court, the confirmation of the sentence or any new sentence or order passed by the High Court shall be signed by at least two Judges of the Court.

Confirmation or new sentence to be signed by two Judges.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Of the High Court as a Court of Revision.

405. The High Court, in any case tried by the Court of Session in which, upon a review of the abstract statement or calendar of prisoners punished without reference, it appears that the sentence passed is one which cannot lawfully be passed on a person convicted of the offence as stated in the abstract statement or calendar, shall annul the sentence, and shall certify to the Court of Session the sentence which may lawfully be passed for such offence.

Annulment of illegal sentence.

Thereupon the Court of Session shall pass a new sentence according to law, and shall amend the record in accordance therewith.

406. The High Court, in any case tried before a Court of Session in which, upon a review of the abstract statement or calendar of prisoners punished without reference, it appears that there has been error in the decision of the Court of Session on a point of law, or that a point of law should be considered by the High Court, may call for the record, or such portion thereof as it deems necessary, together with a report of the Judge's direction to the jury, if the case was tried by a jury, and upon reviewing the depositions of the witnesses, the direction of the Judge, and the conviction, may determine any point of law arising out of the case, and thereupon pass such order as to the High Court seems right.

Revision of trials.

407. The High Court may, on the report of a Court of Session or of a Magistrate, or whenever it thinks fit, call for the record of any criminal trial or the record of any judicial proceeding of a Criminal Court other than a criminal trial, in any Court within its jurisdiction, in which it appears to it that there has been error in the decision on a point of law, or that a point of law should be considered by the High Court, and may determine any point of law arising out of the case, and thereupon pass such order as to the High Court seems right.

General power of revision.

408. The High Court may call for and examine the record of any case tried by any Court of Session, for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of any sentence or order passed, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of such Court.

Power to call for records of Court of Session.

If it appear to the High Court that the sentence passed is too severe, it may pass any mitigated sentence warranted by law.

Mitigation of sentence.

If the High Court is of opinion that the sentence or order is contrary to law, it shall reverse the sentence or order and pass such judgment, sentence, or order as it thinks fit, or, if it deem necessary, may order a new trial.

Reversal of sentence.

409. Whenever a case is revised by the High Court under this chapter, it shall certify its decision or order to the Court in which the conviction was had or by which the order was passed; or, if the conviction or order was passed by a Magistrate, to the Magistrate of the District.

Order on revision to be certified to lower Court or District Magistrate.

The Court or Magistrate to which the High Court certifies its order shall thereupon make such orders as are conformable to the decision of the High Court, and if necessary amend the record in accordance therewith:

Provided that, in any case revised by the High Court under this chapter, the High Court shall not reverse the verdict of the jury, or, except as provided in this chapter, alter or reverse the sentence or order of the Court below.

Proviso.

CHAPTER XXX.

Appeals.

410. There shall be no appeal from a judgment of acquittal passed in any Criminal Court.

No appeal in case of acquittal.

411. Any person convicted on a trial held by a Court of Session may appeal to the High Court.

Appeals by persons convicted by Session Court.

If the conviction was in a trial held with the aid of assessors, the appeal may be on a matter of fact as well as on a matter of law.

If the conviction was on a trial by jury, the appeal shall be admissible on a matter of law only.

412. Any person convicted on a trial held by the Magistrate of the District or other officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate, or required by such Magistrate or other officer under section 293 or section 294 to give security for good behaviour, may appeal to the Court of Session of the District.

Appeals from Magistrates.

413. Any person convicted and sentenced by any Justice of the Peace exercising jurisdiction under the statute 53 George III, cap. 155,

Appeals from Justices of the Peace.

s. 105, or under Act No. VII of 1853 (*to extend the jurisdiction of Magistrates under the* 53 *George III, c.* 155, *s.* 105 *in cases of assault, forcible entries, and other injuries accompanied with force, not being felonies*), or under section 155 or 157, may appeal to the Court of Session of the District in which the trial was held.

Cases appealed under this section shall not be afterwards liable to revision by means of a writ of *certiorari*:

Provided that nothing in this section shall take away the power of quashing any conviction by means of a writ of *certiorari* in any case where there has been no such appeal as aforesaid.

No appeal in petty cases.

414. In all cases in which a Court of Session or the Magistrate of a District or other officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one month, or of a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, no appeal shall be allowed.

Appeals from officers exercising powers less than those of a Magistrate.

415. Any person convicted on a trial held by an officer exercising powers less than those of a Magistrate, may appeal to the Magistrate of the District, or to the Magistrate in charge of a Division of the District if such Magistrate shall have been specially empowered by the Local Government to hear appeals.

Appeals from convictions by Civil Courts.

416. Any person convicted by any Civil Court under chapter X may appeal to the Court to which decrees or orders made in such Court are ordinarily appealable, subject to the rules provided in sections 419, 420, 421, 422 and 424.

Petitions of appeal under this section, if presented to any District Court, must be presented within thirty days immediately following and exclusive of the day on which the sentence or order appealed against is passed.

Petitions of appeal to the High Court must be presented within sixty days calculated as last aforesaid.

An appeal may be admitted after the time herein provided on sufficient cause shown.

Unless otherwise provided, no appeal to lie from orders or sentences of Criminal Courts.

417. Unless otherwise provided by this Act or by any other law for the time being in force, no appeal shall lie from any order or sentence of a Criminal Court.

Time for presenting appeals.

418. Petitions of appeal to any Appellate Court except the High Court, must be presented within thirty days immediately following and exclusive of the day on which the sentence or order appealed against is passed.

Petitions of appeal to the High Court must be presented within sixty days calculated as above.

An appeal may be admitted after the time herein provided on sufficient cause shown.

Copy of sentence to accompany petition.

419. Every petition of appeal shall be accompanied by a copy of the sentence or order appealed against.

Rejection of appeal.

420. The Appellate Court may reject the appeal if, on a perusal of the petition of appeal and the copy of the sentence or order appealed against, and after hearing the appellant or his counsel or agent if they appear, the Court considers that there is no sufficient ground for questioning the correctness of the decision or for interfering with the sentence or order appealed against.

Before rejecting the appeal, the Court may call for and peruse any part of the proceedings of the lower Court, but shall not be bound so to do.

Procedure where appellant is in jail.

421. If the party appealing be in jail in pursuance of the sentence or order appealed against, he shall be at liberty to present his petition of appeal and the copy of the sentence or order appealed against, to the Magistrate or other officer in charge of the jail, who shall thereupon forward the petition to the proper appellate authority.

Further enquiry.

422. In any case in which an appeal has been allowed, the Appellate Court, if it think further enquiry or additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the appellant to be necessary, may direct such enquiry to be made and additional evidence to be taken.

The result of the further enquiry and the additional evidence shall be certified to the Appellate Court, and the Appellate Court shall thereupon proceed to pass such judgment, sentence, or order as to such Court seems right.

The Appellate Court may, if it see fit, direct that such evidence shall be taken in the presence of the appellant or his agent.

Alteration or reversal of finding or sentence.

423. The Appellate Court, after perusing the proceedings of the lower Court and after hearing the appellant or his counsel or agent if he appears, may alter or reverse the finding, sentence or order of such Court, but not so as to enhance any punishment that has been awarded.

If the Appellate Court alter or reverse the finding, sentence or order of the lower Court, the order of the Appellate Court, together with the reason for making or passing the same, shall be written and recorded in the manner prescribed by section 432.

Order of High Court how signed.

424. The sentence or order of the High Court, modifying, amending or reversing the sentence or order of a lower Court on appeal or revision, shall be signed by at least two Judges of such High Court.

Suspension of sentence pending appeal.

425. In any case in which an appeal is allowed, the Appellate Court may, pending the appeal, order that the sentence be suspended, and, if the appellant be in confinement for an offence which is bailable, may order that he be released on bail; and the

Release of appellant on bail.

High Court may exercise the same authority in cases which come before it as a Court of Revision.

Certain findings not reversible on ground of offence proved being theft.

426. No finding by a Court of the offence of dishonest misappropriation of property, under section 403 of the Indian Penal Code;

or of dishonest misappropriation of property possessed by a deceased person at the time of his death, under section 404 of the said Code;

or of criminal breach of trust, under section 405 of the said Code;

or of criminal breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger or warehouse-keeper, under section 407 of the said Code;

or of criminal breach of trust as a clerk or servant, under section 408 of the said Code—

shall be reversed or altered by any Court, whether on appeal or revision, on the ground that the offence proved by the evidence was the offence of theft under section 378 of the said Code,

or the offence of theft in a building, tent or vessel under section 380 of the said Code,

or the offence of theft as a clerk or servant of property in the possession of his master under section 381 of the said Code.

Finding of theft not reversible on ground of offence proved being dishonest misappropriation.

427. No finding by a Court of the offence of theft under the said section 378 of the Indian Penal Code,

or of theft in a building, tent or vessel under the said section 380;

or of theft as a clerk or servant of property in the possession of his master under the said section 381—

shall be reversed or altered by any Court, whether on appeal or revision, on the ground that the offence proved by the evidence was the offence of dishonest misappropriation of property under the said section 403;

or the offence of dishonest misappropriation of property possessed by a deceased person at the time of his death under the said section 404;

or the offence of such dishonest misappropriation under the same section, the offender being at the time of the person's decease employed by him as a clerk or servant;

or the offence of criminal breach of trust under the said section 405;

or the offence of criminal breach of trust as a carrier, wharfinger or warehouse-keeper under the said section 407;

or the offence of criminal breach of trust as a clerk or servant under the said section 408.

Saving of power of Appellate Court to reduce punishment.

428. Provided that nothing in sections 426 and 427 shall preclude the Appellate Court, in any case mentioned therein, from reducing the punishment awarded by a lower Court in such case, within the limits prescribed for the offence which such Appellate Court considers to have been proved by the evidence against the accused person.

Finding or sentence when reversible by reason of error or defect in charge or proceedings.

429. No finding or sentence passed by a Court of competent jurisdiction shall be reversed or altered on appeal or revision on account of any error or defect either in the charge or in the proceedings on trial, unless the accused person has been sentenced to a larger amount of punishment than could be awarded for the offence of which, in the judgment of the Appellate Court, the accused person ought upon the evidence to have been found guilty;

or unless, in the judgment of the Appellate Court, the accused person has been prejudiced by such error or defect.

Appellate Court may reduce punishment.

In case the accused person has been sentenced to a larger amount of punishment than could have been awarded for the offence which, in the judgment of the Appellate Court, is proved by the evidence, the Appellate Court may reduce the punishment within the limits prescribed by the Indian Penal Code or any law for the time being in force for such offence.

Procedure in case of conviction by Court not having jurisdiction.

430. When a Court has convicted a person of an offence not triable by such Court, the Appellate Court may annul the conviction and sentence of such Court, and direct the trial of the case by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Finality of orders on appeal.

431. Except as provided in section 408, sentences and orders passed by an Appellate Court upon appeal shall be final.

CHAPTER XXXI.

GENERAL RULES.

Language of sentence.

432. Every sentence or final order of a Criminal Court, together with the reasons for making or passing the same, shall be written in the vernacular language of the presiding officer, and shall be dated and signed by him at the time of his making or passing the same.

The original shall be filed with the record of proceedings, and a translation thereof, where the original is recorded in a different language from that in ordinary use in proceedings before such officer, shall be incorporated in the record of the sentence or order.

When sentence may be written in English.

433. If the vernacular language of the presiding officer is not English, and he is sufficiently conversant with the English language to be able to write the sentence or final order in a clear and intelligible manner in that language and prefers to write the same in that language, the sentence or final order may be written in English.

Interpreter to be sworn.

434. When the services of an interpreter are required by any Criminal Court for the interpretation of any evidence or statement, he shall be sworn, in the manner provided for witnesses by any law for the time being in force, to interpret truly such evidence or statement, and he shall be bound to state the truth in his interpretation of such evidence or statement.

Right of accused to be defended.

435. Every person charged before any Criminal Court with an offence may of right be defended by counsel or authorized agent, and any such person may with the permission of the Court (but not otherwise) employ any other person to assist him in his defence, though not a pleader or mukhtár duly qualified under the provisions of Act No. XX of 1865 or any other Act relating to pleaders and mukhtárs.

436. When any person under the age of sixteen years is sentenced by any Magistrate or Court of Session to imprisonment for any offence, such Magistrate or Court may direct that such offender, instead of being imprisoned in the criminal jail, shall be confined in any reformatory recognised by the Local Government as a fit place for confinement, in which there may be means of suitable discipline and of training in some branch of useful industry, and which is kept by a person willing to obey such rules as the Government may direct with regard to the discipline and training of persons confined therein.

Confinement of youthful offenders in reformatories.

All persons confined under this section shall be subject to the rules so laid down by Government.

437. A Court of Session and a Magistrate may at all times call for and examine the record of any Court immediately subordinate to such Court or Magistrate for the purpose of satisfying itself or himself as to the legality of any sentence or order passed, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of such subordinate Court.

Powers of Court of Session and Magistrate to call for record of subordinate Courts.

If the Court of Session or Magistrate be of opinion that the sentence or order is contrary to law, the Court or Magistrate shall refer the proceedings for the orders of the High Court.

Reference to High Court.

No Court other than the High Court shall alter any sentence or order of any subordinate Court except upon appeal by parties concerned duly made according to the provisions of chapter XXX.

The Local Government shall decide what Courts are subordinate to the Courts of Session, and what Courts are subordinate to Magistrates for the purposes of this section.

438. The Court of Session may order the commitment to the Court of Session of any accused person who may have been discharged under section 217, and may order an enquiry into any complaint which may have been dismissed without enquiry under section 172.

Commitment of person discharged by Magistrate.

439. The Court of Session may direct that any accused person shall be admitted to bail or that the bail required by a Magistrate be reduced.

Power to direct admission to bail.

440. Except as provided in this Act or by any other law for the time being in force, all Magistrates and Subordinate Magistrates shall be subordinate to the Magistrate of the District in which they are empowered to exercise jurisdiction.

Magistrates to be subordinate to Magistrate of District.

441. When any person is required by any Criminal Court to give bail, such Court may permit him to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as it may fix in lieu of such bail.

Deposit instead of bail.

442. Subject to any rules that may be passed by the Local Government by and with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, the Criminal Courts may order payment of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purpose of any trial before such Court under this Act.

Expenses of complainant and witnesses.

443. No trial held in any Criminal Court shall be set aside, and no judgment passed by any Criminal Court shall be reversed, either on appeal or otherwise, for any irregularity in the proceedings of the trial, unless such irregularity have occasioned a failure of justice.

When trials may be set aside for irregularity.

444. A copy of the final sentence or order passed by any Criminal Court together with the reasons for making or passing the same shall be furnished without delay on the application of any party to the case in which such sentence or order was passed.

Copy of sentence or order to be furnished.

Such copy shall be made at the expense of the person applying for it, unless he is in confinement under the sentence or order and is desirous of appealing against the same, or unless the Court for any special reason sees fit to grant such copy free of expense.

445. Nothing in this Act shall be held to alter or affect the jurisdiction or procedure of the Commissioner of Police, the Police Magistrates, or the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay except so far as this Act expressly provides for the same.

Saving of jurisdiction of Presidency Police Magistrates.

446. Nothing in this Act shall be held to alter or affect the jurisdiction, duties, or procedure of landholders specially empowered according to law in the Presidency of Bombay,

Saving of jurisdiction of landholders.

nor to alter or affect the jurisdiction or procedure of the Heads of Villages in the Presidency of Fort Saint George,

Heads of villages.

nor to alter or affect the jurisdiction, duties or procedure of Village Police Officers in the Presidency of Bombay,

Village Police Officers.

nor to alter or affect the jurisdiction or procedure of any officer duly authorized and appointed under the laws in force in the Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay respectively, for the trial of petty offences in military bazárs at cantonments and stations occupied by the troops of those Presidencies respectively.

Cantonment Magistrates.

447. The High Court shall have power to make and issue general rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of that Court and of all Criminal Courts subordinate to it, and also to frame forms (when not prescribed by this Act) for every proceeding in the said Courts for which it thinks necessary that a form should be provided, for keeping all books, entries, and accounts to be kept in such Courts, and for the preparation and transmission of any calendars or statements to be prepared and submitted by such Courts, and from to time to alter any such rule or form :

Power to High Court to make rules.

Provided that such rules and forms be not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or of any other law in force.

Any rules framed by the Court under this section shall be published in the official *Gazette*.

Procedure in miscellaneous criminal cases.

448. The procedure prescribed by this Act shall be followed, so far as it can be, in all miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings which, after the passing of this Act, shall be instituted in any Court.

APPENDIX OF FORMS.

A.

FORM OF SUMMONS (*section* 58.)

To *A. B.*, of

Whereas your attendance is necessary to answer to a charge of (*state shortly the offence charged*) : You are hereby required to appear in person or by authorized agent, as the case may be, before the [Magistrate] of on the day of Herein fail not.

(*Signature and Seal.*)

Dated the day of

B.

FORM OF WARRANT (*section* 65.)

To (*name and designation of the person or persons who are to execute the warrant.*)

Whereas of stands charged with the offence of (*state the offence*). You are hereby directed to apprehend the said and to produce him before me. Herein fail not.

(*Signature and Seal.*)

This warrant may be endorsed as follows :—

If the said shall give bail himself in the sum of with one surety in the sum of (or two sureties each in the sum of) to appear before me on the day of he may be released.

Dated

Signature.

C.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT.

(*section* 214.)

To Jailor of

Whereas of is charged with (*state the offence in respect of which the prisoner is charged; and the authority of the committing officer*): You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody in the said jail of and him there safely to keep until he shall be thence delivered by due course of law.

Dated the day of

D.

FORM OF BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE.

(*section* 282.)

Whereas I inhabitant of have been called upon to enter into a bond to keep the peace for the term of , I hereby bind myself not to commit a breach of the peace or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace during the said term, and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the above said that he shall not commit a breach of the peace or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace during the said term; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

Dated

E.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE TO PROSECUTE OR GIVE EVIDENCE.

(*sections* 150 and 226.)

I all the same, st do hereby bind myself to appe nguage of the d and signed by in the Court of at passing the san the day of ne all be filed wi and there to prosecute (*or, as the* translation i , to prosecute and give evidence *or* nce) in the matter of a charge of led in a t one *A. B.*; and in case of my maki ary use in herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her M esty the sum of rupees.

F.

FORM OF BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

(*section* 298.)

Whereas I inhabitant of have been called to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty the Queen and to all her subjects for the term of , I hereby bind myself to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term; and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

Dated

G.

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the above said that he shall be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

XXV of 1861	...	For simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter.
XXXIII of 1861	...	To amend the schedule annexed to the Code of Criminal Procedure.
XV of 1862	...	To amend the Code of Criminal Procedure.
VIII of 1866	...	Further to amend the schedule annexed to the Code of Criminal Procedure.
(Madras) IV of 1867	...	To repeal Madras Act I of 1863 (to enable Subordinate Magistrates of the Second Class to take cognizance of offences under section 174 of the Indian Penal Code.)

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Explanatory Notes—*1st.*—The entries in the 2nd and 6th columns of the schedule, headed respectively "Offence" and "Punishment under the Indian Penal Code," are not intended as definitions of the offences and punishments described in the several corresponding sections of the Indian Penal Code, or even as abstracts of those sections, but merely as references to the subject of the section, the number of which is given in the 1st column.

2nd.—The term "Whether bailable or not," in column 5, is to be taken in connection with the provisions of sections 212 and 213 of this Code.

3rd.—Offences may be tried by a Court superior to the Court specifically mentioned in column 7. For example, a Court of Session may try an offence entered in column 7 as triable by a Magistrate.

4th.—Any offence which is triable by an officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate may be tried by a Principal Sadr Amín in the Presidency of Fort St. George.

5th.—The words "Magistrate of the District," as used in column 7, shall include any officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate.

6th.—The words "any Magistrate," as used in column 7, shall include any Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

7th.—In the territories in British India to which the General Regulations of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay do not extend, the powers given by this Act shall be exercised by such officers as the Local Government of those territories respectively shall appoint.

CHAPTER V—OF ABETMENT.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
109	Abetment of any offence, if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
110	Abetment of any offence if the person abetted does the act with a different intention from that of the abettor.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
111	When one act is abetted and a different act is done, subject to the proviso.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The same punishment as for the offence intended to be abetted.	Ditto.
113	When an effect is caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The same punishment as for the offence committed.	Ditto.
114	If abettor is present when offence is committed	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
115	Abetment of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If an act which causes harm be done in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER V—OF ABETMENT—*(Continued.)*

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	Abetment of an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to ¼ part of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
	If the abettor or the person abetted be a public servant, whose duty it is to prevent the offence.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment extending to ½ of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
117	Abetting the commission of an offence by the public, or by more than ten persons.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
118	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be committed.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
119	A public servant concealing a design to commit an offence, which it is his duty to prevent, if the offence be committed.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to ½ of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If the offence be punishable with death or transportation	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to ¼ part of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
120	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be committed.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment extending to ¼ part of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or	Ditto.

	If not committed	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment extending to ½ part of the longest term and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VI—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE.

121	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war against the Queen.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Death, or transportation for life, and forfeiture of property.	Court of Session.
122	Collecting arms, &c., with the intention of waging war against the Queen.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and forfeiture of property.	Ditto.
123	Concealing with intent to facilitate a design to wage war ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
124	Assaulting Governor General, Governor, &c., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
125	Waging war against any Asiatic power in alliance or at peace with the Queen, or abetting the waging of such war.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.
126	Committing depredation on the territories of any power in alliance or at peace with the Queen.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine, and forfeiture of certain property.	Ditto.
127	Receiving property taken by war or depredation mentioned in sections 125 and 126.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
128	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
129	Public servant negligently suffering prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ..	Simple imprisonment for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the District.
130	Aiding escape of, rescuing, or harbouring such prisoner, or offering any resistance to the recapture of such prisoner.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

CHAPTER VII—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
131	Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce an officer, soldier, or sailor from his allegiance or duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
132	Abetment of mutiny if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Death or transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
133	Abetment of an assault by an officer, soldier, or sailor on his superior officer when in the execution of his office.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the District.
134	Abetment of such assault, if the assault is committed	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
135	Abetment of the desertion of an officer, soldier, or sailor ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the District.
136	Harbouring such an officer, soldier, or sailor who has deserted ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for two years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
137	Deserter concealed on board merchant vessel, through negligence of master or person in charge thereof.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Fine of 500 rupees	Ditto.
138	Abetment of act of insubordination by an officer, soldier, or sailor, if the offence be committed in consequence.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
140	Wearing the dress or carrying any token used by a soldier, with intent that it may be believed that he is such a soldier.	Ditto ...	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

CHAPTER VIII—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY.

143	Being a member of an unlawful assembly	May arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.

144	*Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon* ...	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
145	Joining or continuing in an unlawful assembly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
147	Rioting	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
148	Rioting armed with a deadly weapon	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the District.
149	If an offence be committed by any member of an unlawful assembly, every other member of such assembly shall be guilty of the offence.	According as arrest may be made without warrant for the offence or not.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence.	According as the offence is bailable or not.	The same as for the offence	By the Court by which the offence is triable.
150	Hiring, engaging, or employing persons to take part in an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	According to the offence committed by the person hired, engaged, or employed.	Ditto ...	The same as for a member of such assembly, and for any offence committed by any member of such assembly.	Ditto.
151	Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto ...	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
152	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, &c.	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the District.
153	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot, if rioting be committed.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	If not committed	Ditto ...	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
154	Owner or occupier of land not giving information of riot, &c. ...	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fine of 1,000 rupees	Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
155	Person for whose benefit, or on whose behalf a riot takes place, not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fine	Ditto.
156	Agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit a riot is committed not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
157	Harbouring persons hired for an unlawful assembly	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VIII—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY—*(Continued.)*

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
158	Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot	May arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
	Or to go armed	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
160	Committing affray	Shall not arrest wither	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

CHAPTER IX—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.

161	Being or expecting to be a public servant, and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the District.
162	Taking a gratification in order, by corrupt or illegal means, to influence a public servant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
163	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the District.
164	Abetment by public servant of the offences defined in the last two preceding clauses with reference to himself.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the District.
165	Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration, from a person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.

166	Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
167	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the District.
168	Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the District.
169	Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both, and confiscation of property, if purchased.	Ditto.
170	Personating a public servant	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
171	Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent.	Ditto	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

172	Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding from a public servant.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	If summons or notice require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
173	Preventing the service or the affixing of any summons or notice, or the removal of it when it has been affixed, or preventing a proclamation.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class.
	If summons, &c., require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
174	Not obeying a legal order to attend at a certain place in person or by agent, or departing therefrom without authority.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	If the order require personal attendance, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
175	Intentionally omitting to produce a document to a public servant by a person legally bound to produce or deliver such document.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter X of this Code, or if not committed in a Court, the Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
	If the document is required to be produced in or delivered to a Court of Justice.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
176	Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the District.
	If the notice or information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
177	Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
	If the information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

178	Refusing oath when duly required to take oath by a public servant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter X of this Code, or if not committed in a Court, the Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
179	Being legally bound to state the truth, and refusing to answer questions.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
180	Refusing to sign a statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
181	Knowingly stating to a public servant on oath as true that which is false.	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the District.
182	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	Ditto ..	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
183	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
184	Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
185	Bidding by a person under a legal incapacity to purchase it for property at a lawfully authorized sale, or bidding without intending to perform the obligations incurred thereby.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
186	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
187	Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give such assistance.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees. or both.	Ditto.
	Wilfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demands aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offences, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—*(Continued.)*

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
188	Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, if such disobedience causes obstruction or annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
	If such disobedience causes danger to human life, health, or safety, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
189	Threatening a public servant with injury to him, or one in whom he is interested, to induce him to do or forbear to do any official act.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
190	Threatening any person to induce him to refrain from making a legal application for protection from injury.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

193	Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding ...	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
	Giving or fabricating false evidence in any other case	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Ditto.
194	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to cause any person to be convicted of a capital offence.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Death, or as above	Ditto.
195	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for more than seven years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The same as for the offence	Ditto.

196	*Using* in a judicial proceeding evidence known to be false or fabricated.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	According as the offence of giving such evidence is bailable or not.	The same as for giving or fabricating false evidence.	Ditto.
197	Knowingly issuing or signing a false certificate relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	The same as for giving false evidence...	Ditto.
198	Using as a true certificate one known to be false in a material point.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
199	False statement made in any declaration which is by law received as evidence.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
200	Using as true any such declaration known to be false	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
201	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false information touching it to screen the offender, if a capital offence.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	If punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for 10 years ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the District.
	If punishable with less than 10 years' imprisonment	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment for $\frac{1}{4}$ of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By the Magistrate of the District or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
202	Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform.	Ditto ...	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the District.
203	Giving false information respecting an offence committed	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
204	Secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
205	False personation for the purpose of any act or proceeding in a suit or criminal prosecution, or for becoming bail or security.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the District.
206	Fraudulent removal or concealment, &c., of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
207	Claiming property without right, or practising deception touching any right to it, to prevent its being taken as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	Offence.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
208	Fraudulently suffering a decree to pass for a sum not due, or suffering decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ..	Bailable ..	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the District.
209	False claim in a Court of Justice	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, and fine.	Ditto.
210	Fraudulently obtaining a decree for a sum not due, or causing a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
211	False charge of offence made with intent to injure	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
	If offence charged be capital or punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 7 years, or upwards.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
212	Harbouring an offender if the offence be capital	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the District.
	If punishable with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment for ½ of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By the Magistrate of the District, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
	[illegible]					
213	Taking gift, &c., to screen an offender from punishment, if the offence be capital.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the District.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment for ½ of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By the Magistrate of the District, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

214	*Gift made to cause restoration of property in consideration of screening offender, if the offence be capital.*	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the District.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Imprisonment for ½ of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By the Magistrate of the District, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
215	Taking gift to help to recover moveable property, of which a person has been deprived by an offence, without causing apprehension of offender.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the District.
216	Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the District.
	If with imprisonment for 1 year and not for 10 years	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment for ½ of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By the Magistrate of the District, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
217	Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save persons from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Ditto ..	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
218	Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ..	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the District.
219	Public servant in a judicial proceeding making or pronouncing an order, report, verdict, or decision which he knows to be contrary to law.	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
220	Commitment for trial or confinement by a person having authority who knows that he is acting contrary to law.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
221	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Shall not arrest without warrant	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, with or without fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the District.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, with or without fine.	Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
222	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend person under sentence of a Court of Justice, if under sentence of death.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 14 years, with or without fine.	Court of Session.
	If under sentence of transportation for life, or imprisonment or penal servitude for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If under sentence of imprisonment for less than 10 years ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the District.
223	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant ..	Ditto ...	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
224	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension ..	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
225	Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person, or rescuing him from lawful custody.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto.
	If charged with an offence punishable with transportation for life or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the District.
	If charged with a capital offence	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

	If the person is sentenced to transportation for life, or to transportation, penal servitude, or imprisonment for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
	If under sentence of death	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
226	Unlawful return from transportation	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, and fine and rigorous imprisonment for 3 years before transportation.	Ditto.
227	Violation of condition of remission of punishment	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Punishment of original sentence, or if part of the punishment has been undergone, the residue.	By the Court by which the original offence was triable.
228	Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions contained in Chapter X of this Code.
229	Personation of a juror or assessor	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the District.

CHAPTER XII—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS.

231	Counterfeiting or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting Coin.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
232	Counterfeiting or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting the Queen's Coin.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
233	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting Coin.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the District.
234	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting the Queen's Coin.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
235	Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting Coin.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the District.
	If Queen's Coin	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	Offence.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
236	Abetting in India the counterfeiting out of British India of Coin ...	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	The punishment provided for abetting the counterfeiting of such coin within British India.	Court of Session.
237	Import or export of counterfeit Coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the District.
238	Import or export of counterfeits of the Queen's Coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
239	Having any counterfeit Coin known to be such when it came into possession, and delivering, &c., the same to any person.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	Ditto.
240	The same with respect to the Queen's Coin	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
241	Knowingly delivering to another any counterfeit Coin as genuine which when first possessed the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the Coin counterfeited, or both.	Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
242	Possession of counterfeit Coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
243	Possession of Queen's Coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
244	Persons employed in a Mint causing Coin to be of a different weight or composition from that fixed by law.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
245	Unlawfully taking from a Mint any coining instrument ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
246	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of any Coin.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the District.

247	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of the Queen's Coin.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
248	Altering appearance of any Coin with intent that it shall pass as a Coin of a different description.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the District.
249	Altering appearance of the Queen's Coin with intent that it shall pass as a Coin of a different description.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
250	Delivery to another of Coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	Ditto.
251	Delivery of Queen's Coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
252	Possession of altered Coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Ditto.
253	Possession of Queen's Coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	Ditto.
254	Delivery to another of Coin as genuine, which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be altered.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the Coin.	Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
255	Counterfeiting a Government Stamp	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
256	Having possession of an instrument or material for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government Stamp.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
257	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government Stamp.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	Ditto.
258	Sale of counterfeit Government Stamp	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
259	Having possession of a counterfeit Government Stamp ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
260	Using as genuine a Government Stamp known to be counterfeit ...	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
261	Effacing any writing from a substance bearing a Government Stamp, or removing from a document a stamp used for it with intent to cause wrongful loss to Government.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the District.
262	Using a Government Stamp known to have been before used ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.

CHAPTER XII—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—*(Continued.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	Offence.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
263	Erasure of mark denoting that stamp has been used	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the District.

CHAPTER XIII—OFFENCES RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

264	Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
265	Fraudulent use of false weight or measure...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
266	Being in possession of false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
267	Making or selling false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY, AND MORALS.

269	Negligently doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
270	Malignantly doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
271	Knowingly disobeying any quarantine rule...	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.

272	*Adulterating food or drink for man intended for sale so as to make the same noxious.*	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
273	Selling any food or drink as food and drink for man knowing the same to be noxious.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
274	Adulterating any drug or medical preparation intended for sale so as to lessen its efficacy, or to change its operation, or to make it noxious.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
275	Offering for sale or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation known to have been adulterated.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
276	Knowingly selling or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation as a different drug or medical preparation.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
277	Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
278	Making atmosphere noxious to health	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fine of 500 rupees	Ditto.
279	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
280	Navigating any vessel so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
281	Exhibition of a false light, mark, or buoy	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
282	Conveying for hire any person by water in a vessel in such a state, or so loaded, as to endanger his life.	Ditto ...	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
283	Causing danger, obstruction, or injury in any public way or line of navigation.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fine of 200 rupees	Ditto.
284	Dealing with any poisonous substance so as to endanger human life, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
285	Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Any Magistrate.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
286	So dealing with any explosive substance	May arrrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
287	So dealing with any machinery	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
288	A person omitting to guard against probable danger to human life by the fall of any building over which he has a right entitling him to pull it down or repair it.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
289	A person omitting to take order with any animal in his possession, so as to guard against danger to human life, or of grievous hurt from such animal.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
290	Committing a public nuisance	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fine of 200 rupees	Ditto.
291	Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue ...	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
292	Sale, &c., of obscene books, &c.	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
293	Having in possession obscene book, &c., for sale or exhibition ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
294	Obscene songs	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XV—OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION.

295	Destroying, damaging, or defiling a place of worship or sacred object with intent to insult the religion of any class of persons.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the District.
296	Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
297	Trespassing in a place of worship or sepulture, disturbing funeral with intention to wound the feelings or to insult the religion of any person, or offering indignity to a human corpse.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
298	Uttering any word or making any sound in the hearing, or making any gesture, or placing any object in the sight of any person, with intention to wound his religious feelings.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.

Offences affecting life.

302	Murder	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ..	Death, transportation for life, and fine.	Court of Session.
303	Murder by a person under sentence of transportation for life ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Death	Ditto.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder if act by which the death is caused is done with intention of causing death, &c.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	If act is done with knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
305	Abetment of suicide committed by a child, or insane or delirious person, or an idiot, or a person intoxicated.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
306	Abetting the commission of suicide	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
307	Attempt to murder	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life or as above	Ditto.
308	Attempt to commit culpable homicide	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

Offences affecting life—(Continued.)

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If such act cause hurt to any person	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
309	Attempt to commit suicide	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, and fine.	Magistrate of the District.
311	Being a thug	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Transportation for life, and fine ...	Court of Session.
	Of the causing of Miscarriage; of injuries to unborn children; of the exposure of infants; and of the concealment of births.					
312	Causing miscarriage	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
	If the woman be quick with child	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
313	Causing miscarriage without woman's consent	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
314	Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	If act done without woman's consent	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or as above.	Ditto.
315	Act done with intent to prevent a child being born alive or to cause it to die after its birth.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
316	Causing death of a quick unborn child by an act amounting to culpable homicide.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
317	Exposure of a child under 12 years by parent or person having care of it with intention of wholly abandoning it.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

318	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the District.

Of Hurt.

323	Voluntarily causing hurt	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
324	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means ..	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
328	Administering stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
329	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
330	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
331	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
332	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the District.
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
334	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	Ditto ...	Summons ..	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVI—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*(Continued.)*

Of Hurt—(Continued.)

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
335	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 4 years, or fine of 2,000 rupees, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the District.
336	Doing any act which endangers human life or the personal safety of others.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 250 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
337	Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
338	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c....	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of wrongful Restraint and wrongful Confinement.

341	Wrongfully restraining any person	May arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
342	Wrongfully confining any person	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
343	Wrongfully confining for three or more days	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
344	Wrongfully confining for ten or more days	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the District.

345	Keeping any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ has been issued for his liberation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to imprisonment under any other section.	Ditto.
346	Wrongful confinement in secret	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
347	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property, or constraining to an illegal act, &c.	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the District.
348	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information, or of compelling restoration of property, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.

Of Criminal Force and Assault.

352	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
353	Assault or use of criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
354	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
355	Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour a person otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
356	Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
357	Assault or use of criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
358	Assault or use of criminal force on grave and sudden provocation	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of Kidnapping, Forcible Abduction, Slavery, and forced Labour.

363	Kidnapping	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

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CHAPTER XVI—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*(Continued.)*

Of Kidnapping, Forcible Abduction, Slavery, and forced Labour,—(Continued.)

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
364	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
365	Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
366	Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage or to cause her defilement, &c.	Ditto ...	[illegible] ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
367	Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
368	Concealing or keeping in confinement a kidnapped person ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Punishment for kidnapping or abduction.	Ditto.
369	Kidnapping or abducting a child with intent to take property from the person of such child.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either descripton for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
370	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave...	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto	Ditto.
371	Habitual dealing in slaves	May arrest without warrant	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
372	Selling or letting to hire a minor for the purpose of prostitution...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
373	Buying or obtaining possession of a minor for the same purpose....	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
374	Unlawful compulsory labour	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.

Of Rape.

376	Rape	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

Of Unnatural Offences.

377	Unnatural offences	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

CHAPTER XVII—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Of Theft.

379	Theft	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
380	Theft in a building, tent, or vessel	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
381	Theft by clerk or servant of property in possession of master or employer.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the District.
382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of restraint, in order to the committing such theft, or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

Of Extortion.

384	Extortion	Shall not arrest without warrant	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
385	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*(Continued.)*

Of Extortion,—(Continued.)

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrent or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt ...	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ..	Not bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
388	Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence threatened be an unnatural offence	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life ...	Ditto.
389	Putting person in fear of accusation of offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence be an unnatural offence	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Transportation for life ...	Ditto.

Of Robbery and Dacoity.

392	Robbery	May arrest without warrant	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the District.
	If committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Rigorous imprisonment for 14 years, and fine.	Ditto.
393	Attempt to commit robbery	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery, or any other person generally concerned in such robbery.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
395	Dacoity	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.

396	Murder in dacoity	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable ...	Death, transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
397	Robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 7 years.	Ditto.
398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or as above ...	Ditto.
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.

Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property.

403	Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property or converting it to one's own use.	Shall not arrest without warrant	Warrant ...	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
404	Dishonest misappropriation of property, knowing that it was in possession of a deceased person at his death, and that it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to it.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the District.
	If by clerk or person employed by deceased	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.

Of Criminal Breach of Trust.

406	Criminal breach of trust	Shall not arrest without warrant	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.

CHAPTER XVII—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*(Continued.)*

Of Criminal Breach of Trust—(Continued.)

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
407	Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger, &c. ...	Shall not arrest without warrant	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the District.
408	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, merchant, or agent, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.

Of the receiving of Stolen Property.

411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen ...	May arrest without warrant	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
413	Habitually dealing in stolen property.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
414	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.

Of Cheating.

417	Cheating	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
418	Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law or by legal contract, to protect.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
419	Cheating by personation	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
420	Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, or the altering or destroying of a valuable security.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the District.

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property.

421	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, &c., to prevent distribution among creditors.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
422	Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
423	Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing a false statement of consideration.	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
424	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property of himself or any other person, or assisting in the doing thereof, or dishonestly releasing any demand or claim to which he is entitled.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.

Of Mischief.

426	Mischief	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ..	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVII—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—(*Continued.*)

Of Mischief—(Continued.)

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
427	Mischief, and thereby causing damage to the amount of 50 rupees or upwards.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming, or rendering useless, any animal of the value of 10 rupees or upwards.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming, or rendering useless, any elephant, camel, horse, &c., whatever may be its value, or any other animal of the value of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
430	Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
431	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, or navigable channel, and rendering it impassable or less safe for travelling, or conveying property.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
432	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage attended with damage.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
433	Mischief by destroying or moving or rendering less useful a light-house or sea-mark, or by exhibiting false lights.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
434	Mischief by destroying or moving, &c., a landmark fixed by public authority.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	[illegible] ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
435	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to cause damage to amount of 100 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

436	Mischief by fire or explosive substance, with intent to destroy a house, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
437	Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a decked vessel or a vessel of 20 tons burden.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
438	The mischief described in the last section when committed by fire or any explosive substance.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
439	Running vessel ashore with intent to commit theft, &c. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	Ditto.

Of Criminal Trespass.

447	Criminal trespass	May arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
448	House-trespass	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
449	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with death.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
450	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with transportation for life.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
451	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, and fine.	Any Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
452	House-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
453	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, and fine.	Magistrate of the District or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.

Of Criminal Trespass—(Continued.)

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
454	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
	If the offence is theft	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Court of Session.
456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
457	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence is theft	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years, and fine.	Ditto.
458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Court of Session.
459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
460	Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.

461	*Dishonestly breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property.*	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
462	Being entrusted with any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain any property, and fraudulently opening the same.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVIII—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS.

465	Forgery	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
466	Forgery of a record of a Court of Justice or of a Register of Births, &c., kept by a public servant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
467	Forgery of a valuable security, will, or authority to make or transfer any public security, or to receive any money, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	When the valuable security is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
468	Forgery for the purpose of cheating	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
469	Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	...ing as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Punishment for forgery.	Ditto.
	...cument is a promissory note of the Government	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ..	Not bailable ...	Ditto	Ditto.
	..., with intent to commit Indian Penal Code, &c., knowing	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
		Ditto ...	Ditto		Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
					...tto	Ditto.

Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If the document is a valuable security or will	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Transportation for life, or as above ...	Court of Session.
475	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
476	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
477	Fraudulently destroying or defacing, or attempting to destroy or deface, or secreting, a will, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.

Of Trade and Property-Marks.

482	Using a false trade or property-mark with intent to deceive or injure any person.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warra	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
483	Counterfeiting a trade or property-mark used by another, with intent to cause damage or injury.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
484	Counterfeiting a property-mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by him to denote the manufacture, quality, &c., of any property.	Ditto ...	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the District.
485	Fraudulently making or having possession of any die, plate, or other instrument for counterfeiting any public or private property or trade-mark.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

486	Knowingly selling goods marked with a counterfeit property or trade-mark.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
487	Fraudulently making a false mark upon any package or receptacle containing goods, with intent to cause it to be believed that it contains goods which it does not contain, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
488	Making use of any such false mark	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
489	Removing, destroying, or defacing any property, mark with intent to cause injury.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.

CHAPTER XIX—OF THE CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

490	Being bound by contract to render personal service during a voyage or journey, or to convey or guard any property or person, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
491	Being bound to attend on or supply the wants of a person who is helpless from youth, unsoundness of mind, or disease, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
492	Being bound by a contract to render personal service for a certain period at a distant place to which the employee is conveyed at the expense of the employer, and there voluntarily deserting the service or refusing to perform the duty.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of double the expense incurred, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XX—OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE.

493	A man by deceit causing a woman not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him, and to cohabit with him in that belief.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
494	Marrying again during the life-time of a husband or wife ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XX—OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE—*(Continued.)*

1. Section.	2. Offence.	3. Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4. Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5. Whether bailable or not.	6. Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7. By what Court triable.
495	Same offence with concealment from the person with whom subsequent marriage is contracted.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
496	A person with fraudulent intention going through the ceremony of being married, knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
497	Adultery	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
498	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the District.

CHAPTER XXI—OF DEFAMATION.

500	Defamation	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the District.
501	Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
502	Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XXII—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT, AND ANNOYANCE.

504	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
505	False statement, rumours, &c., circulated with intent to cause mutiny or offences against the public peace.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto	Magistrate of the District.

506	Criminal intimidation	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...ailable ...	Ditto	Magistrate of the District, or Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.
	If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the District.
507	Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to the punishment under above section.	Ditto.
508	Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the District.
509	Uttering any word or making any gesture intended to insult the modesty of a woman.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
510	Appearing in a public place, &c., in a state of intoxication, and causing annoyance to any person.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Simple imprisonment for 24 hours, or fine of 10 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXIII—OF ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT OFFENCES.

511	Attempting to commit offences punishable with transportation or imprisonment, and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence.	According as the offence is one in respect of which the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	According as the offence is one in respect of which a summons or warrant shall ordinarily issue.	According as the offence contemplated by the offender is bailable or not.	Transportation or imprisonment not exceeding half of the longest term and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By the Court by which the offence attempted is triable.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Code of Criminal Procedure having been in force for upwards of six years, numerous suggestions for its amendment have from time to time been submitted by the courts and officers who have administered it. Some of these have been already taken into consideration, and three amending Acts have been passed. These are incorporated in the present Bill. Other proposed amendments have now been introduced, the chief of which are as follows :—

22. *[5]. The jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District has been increased to three years' imprisonment, instead of two. Power has also been given to the Local Government to invest certain full-power Magistrates with the extended jurisdiction, and the Local Governments have been empowered to delegate the power of appointing Subordinate Magistrates.

[7, 8, 9, and 10]. These sections have been added at the suggestion of the Government of Bombay.

26. [14]. In this and the following sections, the provision by which it was necessary to hold all proceedings in regard to any offence (up to punishment), not only in the district where the offence was committed, but in the division of the district, has been omitted. This provision, when strictly carried out, has been found very inconvenient, and seems quite unnecessary. It will still be requisite that the enquiry into every offence and subsequent proceedings should take place in the district where it occurred.

36. [24]. This section authorized the Magistrate of a District to transfer cases when under *trial* by his subordinates. It is now altered so as to admit of his transferring cases when under *enquiry* with a view to committal.

44. [32]. The phrase 'damage of a pecuniary value' has been altered to 'damage of a value that can, in the opinion of the Court, be compensated by a pecuniary award;' and the word 'revision' has been altered to 'appeal.'

49. [38]. The power of ordering the removal of prisoners from one jail to another is extended to the Inspector General of Jails.

61. [50]. An amendment has been made to define what property of the offender is liable to distress and sale.

68. [57]. Power has been given to the Magistrate of the District to direct any other Magistrate under him to take up a case of which the Magistrate of the District may have taken cognizance without any complaint.

70. [60]. Provision has been made that a summons in criminal cases shall be served in the same manner as in civil cases, *viz.*, by showing the original and tendering a copy.

74. [63]. The power given by section 74 to the Magistrate of a District has been extended to any Magistrate.

86. [75]. Provision has been made that warrants for the arrest of persons out of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate who issues them may be directed to any Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the person is, and not to the Magistrate of the District. A similar amendment has been made in section 89 [78] and in section 121 [110].

127. [116]. The power of issuing search-warrants in cases of counterfeit coin, &c., has been extended to all officers vested with the full powers of a Magistrate.

130. [119]. In this and the following sections, amendments have been made with the object of specifying more clearly what is to be done with property seized by the Police, and three sections [122, 123 and 124] have been added with the same object.

140. [132]. An addition has been made which will have the effect of making certain provisions applicable to warrants of arrest, apply also to orders to arrest issued by a Police officer.

149. [141]. An amendment has been made with the object of defining more exactly the nature of the magisterial confirmation requisite to validate a confession made by a person in custody of the Police.

150. [142]. This section has been slightly altered with the object of ensuring greater accuracy.

160. [152]. The report of all arrests required to be made to the Magistrate of the District may be made to any other Magistrate if so directed.

161. [153]. The necessity of some more detailed and effectual rules for holding inquests in cases of unnatural or sudden death has been pointed out from several parts of India. It appears impossible to lay down in a general Code like this any more precise rules than those contained in section 161, but a proviso has been added that the Local Governments may enact any local regulations on the subject that seem requisite, and these regulations will take the place of the provisions of this section.

[156, 157]. Wording amended.

* The figures given in brackets are the numbers of the sections of the amended Code.

179. [171]. Difficulty has been caused by the use of the words 'a Magistrate' in this section. It is now amended so as to show what Magistrates have power to take action under it. In this and two other sections [242 and 251], an alteration has been made which will make it clear that the procedure of Chapters XII, XIV and XV are applicable to all offences, whether punishable under the Penal Code or any other law; and section 257 [251] has been altered so as to include offences punishable with fine only, as well as those punishable with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

185. [177]. The wording has been amended.

203. [195]. The following words have been omitted from this section:—"But if the accused person shall, of his own accord, propose to confess the commission by him of the offence of which he is accused, the Magistrate shall require him to give an account of the facts and circumstances in detail, and shall examine him thereupon in the same manner as if he were a witness."

It is not clear why these words were added, and the direction that the accused person is to be examined as a witness has led to mistakes of procedure.

[218]. Provision has been made to meet the difficulty pointed out by the High Court of Fort William, arising from the absence of clear instructions whether a Magistrate enquiring into an offence triable only by a Court of Session, and committed by a person who is a lunatic, should commit him for trial or acquit him.

[220]. This new section requires the procedure of this Code to be observed by Justices of the Peace in the mofussil when committing European British subjects to take their trial before the High Courts.

221. [213]. At present, when a recognizance or surety is forfeited, no lower authority than the Local Government has power to remit any portion of it. It is proposed to give the officer or court that orders forfeiture the power of remitting a portion, and to make all orders for forfeiture subject to the control of the Magistrate of the District.

266. [260, 261]. It has been held that the language of this and other sections made it doubtful whether the Code contemplated that all witnesses in petty cases coming under Chapter XV should be examined in the presence of the accused person; and, as at the same time it was considered desirable that some provision should be made for examining absent witnesses by a summary procedure without summoning them to the place where the trial is being held, an amendment is suggested in the Bill.

[262]. This seems to have been accidently omitted from the Code.

[267]. Section 270 of the Code limited the power of giving amends for frivolous and vexatious complaints to cases coming under Chapter XIV, *i. e.*, relating to offences the maximum punishment of which is not more than six months' imprisonment But it is evident that a frivolous and vexatious complaint may be laid, in which an offence of a more serious nature is charged for the sake of exaggerating the alleged injury, and it seems right that the power of awarding summary amends should be extended to such cases also. Certain offences, the limit of whose punishment as defined in the Indian Penal Code is in excess of six months, have therefore been included in this category.

276, 277. [273, 274]. By an alteration in these sections, Subordinate Magistrates will be enabled to refer cases beyond their jurisdiction to the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction, instead of being compelled, as now, to refer them to the Magistrate of the District, who may be at an inconvenient distance. An addition has been made to section [273] which is in accordance with the rulings of some of the courts.

[279]. This is required to meet the case of dangerous criminals.

307. [305, 306]. An addition has been made to section 307 which is much wanted in extensive districts where it is inconvenient to bring respectable persons a great distance to give evidence before the Magistrate of the District as to the habit and repute of dangerous characters. Section [306] seems required.

Chapter XX. [307–14]. An amendment has been suggested i[n] the procedure laid down by this chapter, by which enquiries into local nuisances will be consider[ably] facilitated. At present the Magistrate of the District has to initiate the enquiry [and] it. The amendment will admit of the enquiry, when once initiated, being co[n]ducted by the Magistrate on the spot.

317. [316]. A person who has been ordered [to] allowance for the maintenance of his wife or child, may have that allowance reduce[d] [o]n in his circumstances for he worse. It is now proposed to allow the wife or c[hild] [an] increase of the allowance, when the circumstances of the husband or father impr[ove].

318. [317]. An alteration has been made which [gives] the Magistrates to [the] easiest class of disputes, namely, those of persons in joint [possessio]n of shares in land.

[346]. Provision has been made for juries being sworn.

372. [372]. The Court of Session is empowered to record a judgment [of] no case for the prosecution.

373, 374. [373, 374]. An alteration has been suggested in these sections. Under the Code, the Court could put a question to the accused person only at the close of the evidence for the defence (or, if none were offered, at the close of the evidence for the prosecution); but if the accused person or his agent addressed the Court at the close of the case for the prosecution and then omitted to call any evidence, the Court would have apparently lost the power of questioning him. The amendments have been made with the object of defining better the mode of questioning the accused.

[380–382]. These sections have been added according to suggestions received.

383–386. [385–388]. In these sections the wording has been improved.

[389]. This is a new section.

406. [409]. Wording amended.

Chapter XXX. [410–31]. While the subordination of the Magistrates' Courts to the Sessions Courts in regard to appeal has been preserved, care has been taken to provide that in all other respects the Magistrate of the District shall be really, as he is in name, the head executive officer, and the subordination of all other Magistrates to him is provided for (*vide* section 440).

415. [418]. The proviso, that appeals may be admitted after the specified period on sufficient cause shown, has been extended to those appeals that lie to the Magistrate of the District.

421, 422, 432. [424, 425, 435]. Additions have been made of no great importance.

435. [438]. This section provides that the Sessions Court may order the commitment of persons who have been discharged by the Magistrate in cases *not triable by the Magistrate*. There is a large class of offences triable by the Sessions Court and by the Magistrate; and the Bill proposes to extend the power of the Sessions Court to the case of such offences also.

Schedule.—Forgery of currency notes has been made an offence for which the Police may arrest without warrant, and several minor amendments have been made.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th January 1868.

M. J. SHAW STEWART.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd April 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VIII OF 1868.

An Act for repealing certain enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that certain enactments (mentioned in the schedule to this Act) which have ceased to be in force otherwise than by express and specific repeal, or have by lapse of time and change of circumstances become unnecessary, or which merely repeal prior enactments, should be expressly and specifically repealed; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Enactments in schedule repealed.

1. The enactments mentioned in the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the same schedule :

Provided that the repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Act or Regulation in which enactment has been applied, incorporated or referred to :

And this Act shall not affect the validity or invalidity of anything already done or suffered, or any right or title already acquired or accrued, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or the proof of any past act or thing :

Nor shall this Act affect any principle or rule of law, or established jurisdiction, form or course of pleading, practice or procedure, or existing usage, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office or appointment, notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed, recognized, or derived by, in or from, any enactment hereby repealed :

Nor shall this Act provide or restore any jurisdiction, office, usage, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage or practice not now existing, or in force :

Nor shall this Act affect any duties leviable on salt or opium.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as "The Repealing Act, 1868."

SCHEDULE.

No. of Act.	Subject or Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
I of 1834 ...	Governor General ...	The whole.
I of 1835 ...	Governor of Madras ..	The whole.
III of 1835 ...	Revenue ...	The whole.
IV of 1835 ...	Calcutta Justices of the Peace ...	The whole.
V of 1835 ..	Munsifs' fees (Madras) ...	The whole.
VII of 1835 ...	Sessions Judges ..	The whole.
XII of 1835 ...	Sanads (Madras) ...	The whole.
XIV of 1835 ...	Bombay Magistracy ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XVI of 1835 ...	Indigo contracts ...	The whole.
XVII of 1835 ...	Gold and silver coinage ..	So much of section 8 as provides that the gold coins therein specified shall bear the words 'East India Company.'
II of 1836 ...	Bombay Customs ...	So much as has not been repealed.
III of 1836 ...	Cattle-duty (Salsette) ...	The whole.
IV of 1836 ..	Insolvent debtors ...	The whole.
V of 1836 ..	Executions ..	The whole.
VII of 1836 ..	Municipal taxes (Bombay) ..	The whole.
X of 1836 ...	Indigo contracts ...	Section 5.
XI of 1836 ...	Repeal of 53 Geo. iii. c. 105, s. 107. Exemption from Jurisdiction.	The whole.
XIII of 1836 ..	Sicca Rupees ...	The whole.
XVI of 1836 ...	Commissioner's Wakil (Madras) ...	The whole.
XVII of 1836 ...	Begum Sumroo ...	The whole.
XIX of 1836 ...	Bank of Bengal ...	much as has not been pealed.
XXIV of 1836 ...	Native Judges—Madras and Bombay ..	e whole.
XXIX of 1836 ...	Sadar Amins' fees (Madras) ...	he whole.
I of 1837 ...	Justices of the Peace (Calcutta) ..	The whole.
IX of 1837 ...	Parsees' Landed Property ..	The whole.
XI of 1837 ...	Bombay Regulation I. 1820 ..	The whole.
XIII of 1837 ..	Courts Martial (Bombay) ...	The whole.
XIV of 1837 ...	Foreign Bottoms ...	The whole.
XIX of 1837 ...	Evidence ...	The whole.
XXIV of 1837 ...	Mofussil Police (Bengal) ...	The whole.

No. of Act.	Subject or Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
XXVI of 1837 ...	Governor General ...	The whole.
XXVIII of 1837 ...	Stamp Officer (Bengal) ..	The whole.
XXIX of 1837 ...	Persian Language (Bengal) ..	The whole Act, except so far as it gives power to prescribe the language and character to be used in revenue and judicial proceedings and to delegate such power.
XXXIV of 1837 ...	Judiciary system (Madras) ..	The whole.
XXXVIII of 1837 ...	Local Agents (Bengal) ...	The whole.
IV of 1838 ..	Perjury (Bombay) ..	The whole.
XIV of 1838 ...	Ganja and Bhang (Madras) ..	The whole.
XV of 1838 ...	Bombay Regulation XII. 1827, section 35, clause 1	The whole.
XXIV of 1838 ...	Bank of Bengal ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XXV of 1838 ...	Wills ...	The whole Act, except as to Wills made before first January 1866.
XXVIII of 1838 ..	Supreme Court—Perjury ...	The whole Act, except as to the Straits' Settlement.
XXXI of 1838 ...	Supreme Courts—Criminal Law ...	The whole Act, except sections 30 and 31.
III of 1839 ...	British subjects ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XI of 1839 ...	Institution fees on appeal to Privy Council ...	The whole.
XIII of 1839 ...	Port-dues (Madras) ..	Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and so much of section 6 as relates to the Madras Presidency.
XXII of 1839 ...	An Act for enabling persons charged with offences to make their defence more effectually.	The whole Act, except section 4.
XXV of 1839 ..	An Act for the Presidency of Bombay, limiting the powers of Collectors as Magistrates and Assistant Collectors as Deputy Magistrates in certain cases.	The whole.
XXIX of 1839 ...	An Act for the amendment of the Law relating to Dower.	The whole Act, except as to marriages contracted before first January 1866.
XXX of 1839 ...	An Act for the amendment of the Law of Inheritance.	The whole Act, except as to intestacies occurring before first January 1866.
XXXI of 1839 ..	An Act for remedying certain defects in the Statute 9th Geo. iv. cap. 74, relating to the coin.	The whole.
VII of 1840 ...	An Act for authorizing the appointment of uncovenanted servants to the offices of Deputy Register and Assistant Register to the Sudder Courts of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The whole.
IX of 1840 ...	An Act for amending the law administered in Her Majesty's Courts of Justice with reference to arbitrations, damages, and interested witnesses.	The whole Act, except section 2.
X of 1840 ...	An Act for the abolition of certain pilgrim taxes, and for the superintendence of the Temple of Juggernath.	Sections 1 and 4.
XX of 1840 .	An Act for declaring the law touching the liability of auction purchasers of permanently assessed estates under Section 21, Regulation XI. of 1822, of the Bengal Code.	The whole.
XXI of 1840 .	An Act concerning suits instituted under the provisions of Regulation XLIX. of 1793, prior to, and pending at the date of the enactment of Act IV. of 1840.	The whole.
V of 1841 ...	An Act for greater uniformity of the process upon trials for State offences, and the amendment of such process in certain cases.	So much of sections 3 and 4 as refers to Law Officers.

No. of Act.	Subject of Title or Act.	Extent of Repeal.
XV of 1841 ...	An Act for exempting residents within Calcutta from giving security in suits in the Mofussil Courts on certain occasions.	The whole.
XXIV of 1841 ...	An Act for the greater uniformity of the law administered by Her Majesty's Supreme Courts with that administered in England, in regard to the undisposed residue of the effects of testators; illusory appointments; the transfer of estates by persons under disabilities pursuant to the direction of Courts, and the better management of the property of such persons, and other like matters.	The whole Act, except so far as it relates to illusory appointments and infants, and except section 5.
XXV of 1841 ...	An Act for amending the law concerning imprisonment for contempts of decrees or orders made by Courts of Equity.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXVI of 1841 ...	An Act for extending in cases governed by English law certain provisions of the Statute 3rd and 4th, William iv, Cap. 42, entitled, "An Act for the further amendment of the law and the better advancement of justice."	Sections 2, 5, and 6.
XXVII of 1841 ...	An Act for appropriating the unclaimed dividends on Insolvent Estates.	Sections 3 and 4.
XXX of 1841 ...	An Act for repressing obstructions to justice in certain Courts of the East India Company.	So much as has not been repealed.
II of 1842 ...	An Act for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor General during his absence from the Council of India.	The whole.
VII of 1842 ...	An Act for repealing certain provisions of the Bengal Code regarding translations.	The whole.
XVI of 1843 ..	An Act concerning the terms of leases granted by Zemindars and Proprietors.	The whole.
VII of 1843 ...	An Act for abolishing the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit in the Presidency of Fort St. George, and for establishing new Zillah Courts to perform their functions; for establishing Courts constituted according to Regulations I and II, and Regulations VII and VIII of 1827, in place of the existing Civil and Criminal Zillah Courts, and for extending the Civil jurisdiction of such Courts.	Sections 5, 16, 24, 28, 45, and 46, and so much of Sections 1, 4, 8, 20, 23, and 44 as refers to subordinate Judges and Sudder Ameens.
VIII of 1843 ...	An Act for disposing of the original suits and appeals pending before the Provincial Court of Appeal in the Presidency of Fort St. George, the abolition of which is authorized by Act No. VII. of 1843.	The whole.
XVI of 1843 ..	An Act regarding the offering of rewards for the apprehension of offenders.	The whole.
XX of 1843 ..	An Act for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor General during his absence from the Council of India.	The whole.
XXII of 1843 ...	An Act for amending the law relating to the jurisdiction of the Dewanny Adawlut of the Zillah of the 24-Pergunnahs.	The whole.
XXIII of 1843 ...	An Act for amending the law relating to the jurisdiction of the Zillah Courts in the Provinces ceded by the Nawab Vizier, and in some other places.	The whole.
I of 1844 ...	An Act for securing certain immunities and privileges to His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, his family and retinue.	The whole.
IV of 1844 ...	An Act for repealing Regulation IX. of 1808, of the Bengal Code.	The whole.
VI of 1844 ..	An Act for abolishing the levy of transit or inland customs duties, for revising the duties on imports and exports by sea, and for determining the price at which salt shall be sold for home consumption within the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George.	Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 42, and so much of Schedules A B and C as is not repealed.

No. of Act.	Subject or Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
VII of 1844 ...	An Act for improving the law of evidence ..	The whole.
IX of 1844 ...	An Act for authorizing the institution of suits in the Courts of Principal Sudder Ameens and Sudder Ameens.	So much of Section 3 as refers to Sudder Ameens in the Presidency of Fort St. George.
X of 1844 ...	An Act to amend the law respecting the period of the execution of persons convicted of the crime of murder.	The whole.
XII of 1844 ...	An Act for better securing the observance of an exact discipline in the Indian Navy.	The whole.
XIII of 1844 ..	An Act for making Trisoolee Pyce no longer a legal tender within the Province of Benares, and for their withdrawal from circulation.	The whole.
IX of 1845 ...	An Act for amending the Schedules of import duties, annexed to Act XIV. of 1836, to Act I. of 1838, and to Act VI. of 1844, and for repealing Act XV. of 1844.	So much as has not been repealed.
XII of 1845 ...	An Act for authorizing the employment of the uncovenanted Assistant Register of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut of Bombay on the duties of Register.	The whole.
XIII of 1845 ...	An Act for extending the power of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay in regard to the admission and enrolment of persons to act as attornies of the said Court.	The whole.
XXII of 1845 ...	An Act for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor General during his absence from the Council of India.	The whole.
XXIII of 1845 ...	An Act to enable "The Union Bank of Calcutta" to sue and to be sued in the name of the Secretary or of the Treasurer of the said Company.	The whole.
XXVIII of 1845 ..	An Act for the improvement of the administration of justice and despatch of business in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort St. George.	The whole.
V of 1846 ...	An Act for placing the Police of Surat under the Magistrate.	The whole.
II of 1847 ..	An Act to declare the meaning and extent of certain words in Act V. of 1840.	The whole.
IV of 1847 ..	An Act to authorize the Governor in Council of Fort St. George to appoint any military officer a Magistrate.	The whole.
XI of 1847 ...	An Act to authorize the reception of convicts transported from Her Majesty's Settlement of Hong Kong.	The whole.
XII of 1847 ...	An Act for repealing the law which authorizes the imposition of fines on Moonsiffs and Sudder Ameens.	The whole.
XIV of 1847 ...	An Act for repealing parts of section 3, Regulation IV. 1793, and Section 3, Regulation III, 1803 of the Bengal Code.	The whole.
XV of 1847 ...	An Act for the survey of lands in the town of Calcutta, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature.	The whole.
XXI of 1847 ...	An Act for the improvement of the administration of justice and despatch of business in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.	The whole.
XXIII of 1847 ...	An Act for the amendment of Act No. XXXI. of 1838.	The whole.
VI of 1848 ...	An Act for equalizing the duties on goods imported and exported on Foreign and British Bottoms, and for abolishing duties on goods carried from port to port in the territories subject to the Government of the East India Company.	The whole.
XII of 1848 ...	An Act for better defining the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Court of Commissioners for the recovery of Small Debts.	The whole.

No. of Act.	Subject or Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
XIII of 1848 ...	An Act for limiting the time within which a Suit may be brought to contest the awards of the Revenue Authorities in the Presidency of Bengal.	The whole.
XXI of 1848 ...	An Act for avoiding Wagers ...	Section 2.
XXII of 1848 ..	An Act to simplify Indictments for Forgery ..	The whole.
XXIV of 1848 ...	An Act for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor General during his absence from the Council of India	The whole.
XXV of 1848 ..	An Act for Restoration of the Jagheer of Bunganapilly.	The whole.
XXVII of 1848 ...	An Act to amend the Act XII of 1844. ...	The whole.
II of 1849 ...	An Act to abolish the practice of branding and exposing Convicts.	The whole.
III of 1849 ...	An Act to confirm an Agreement between certain Shareholders and Creditors of the Union Bank of Calcutta.	The whole.
V of 1849 ...	An Act for better defining the Duties of Customs and Excise.	The whole.
IX of 1849 ...	An Act for enabling one Police Magistrate to exercise in certain cases the powers of two Justices in the Presidency of Fort St. George.	So much of the preamble as refers to Act No. I of 1837, and Section 2.
XII of 1849 ...	An Act for improving the jurisdiction of the Sudder Adawlut of Bombay, and for amending Section 36, Regulation II. 1827, of the Bombay Code.	The whole.
XV of 1849 ...	An Act to amend the Law respecting the Stamped Material in use in the Presidency of Bombay.	The whole.
IX of 1850 ...	An Act for the more easy recovery of small debts and demands in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.	So much of section 35 as refers to writs and processes sued out against persons privileged by Act No. I of 1844.
XXII of 1850 ...	An Act for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor General during his absence from the Council of India.	The whole.
XXIX of 1850 ...	An Act to amend Act XXXI. 1838, for the prevention of poisoning.	The whole.
XXX of 1850 ...	An Act to remove doubts on the construction of Act I. 1846, and Act IV. 1850.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXXII of 1850 ...	An Act to repeal Act XV. 1836 ..	The whole.
XXXIX of 1850 ...	An Act to continue the Commissioners for the Improvement of the Town of Calcutta, pending the consideration of an Act to amend Act XVI. 1847.	The whole.
II of 1851 ...	An Act to amend Regulation XIII. 1810, of the Bengal Code, for the trial of appeals.	The whole.
III of 1851 ...	An Act to amend Regulation X. 1819, and Act XXIX. 1838, for preventing the unlawful manufacture and transportation of Salt.	The whole.
V of 1851 ..	An Act for relief of certain sufferers by the Insolvency of Sir Thomas Turton, Baronet.	The whole.
XIII of 1851 ...	An Act to amend Act No. V. of 1851 ..	The whole.
IX of 1852 ...	An Act to repeal Regulation I. of 1832 of the Bengal Code.	The whole.
XV of 1852 ...	An Act to amend the law of evidence ...	Sections 1, 2, 4, 11, and so much of section 13 as creates a felony and declares the punishment and provides for the trial of the principal and the accessory.
XXII of 1852 ..	An Act to avoid doubts as to the validity of certain decisions in summary suits for arrears of rent, and of certain sales of Putnee Talooks and and other saleable tenures.	The whole.

No. of Act.	Subject or Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
XXVIII of 1852 ..	An Act to relieve the Court of Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut at Bombay from the superintendence of the Police in that Presidency.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXXI of 1852 ...	An Act to repeal clause 17, section XVI. Regulation XX. 1817, of the Bengal Code.	The whole.
IV of 1853 ...	An Act for the abolition of the Government monopoly of Tobacco in the Provinces of Coimbatore, Malabar and Canara.	The whole.
IX of 1853 ...	An Act to amend Act No. VI. 1853 ...	The whole.
XIV of 1853 ..	An Act for regulating the collection and distribution of the effects of Officers, Seamen and others dying in the Marine Service of the East India Company, called the Indian Navy.	The whole.
XVII of 1853 ...	An Act to repeal Regulation VII. of 1816, and to declare the law which is to be in force in the tract of land granted to Maharajah Imrit Rao.	Sections 1, 4 and 5.
XXI of 1853 ...	An Act for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor General during his absence from the Council of India.	The whole.
II of 1854 ...	An Act to abolish the office of Assessor to the Court of petty Sessions at Bombay.	The whole.
VI of 1854 ...	An Act to amend the practice and course of proceeding on the Equity side of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Madras and Bombay.	The whole.
XV of 1854 ...	An Act to facilitate the proceedings of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into certain matters connected with the position of Sir James Brooke, Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul General in Borneo.	The whole.
XIX of 1854 ..	An Act for removing the prohibition against the importation of Foreign Sugar.	The whole.
XXII of 1854 ...	An Act to repeal certain parts of the 53 George 3, c. 155, of Section II. Regulation XV. of 1806 of the Bengal Code, and of Regulation IV. of 1809 of the Madras Code.	The whole.
XXV of 1854 ..	An Act for discontinuing the practice of issuing Warrants for the payment of money from the Treasuries of the Collectors.	The whole.
XXIX of 1854 ...	An Act to prohibit the exportation of Saltpetre to certain Ports in Europe.	The whole.
XXXII of 1854 ...	An Act to facilitate enquiries respecting the alleged use of Torture in the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The whole.
I of 1855 ...	An Act for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor General during his absence from the Council of India.	The whole.
II of 1855 ...	An Act for the further improvement of the law of evidence.	Sections 1, 9, 52, 53, 54, 55, and so much of Section 2 as relates to Acts and Regulations made by the Governor General of India in Council.
III of 1855 ...	An Act for the better prevention of Desertion from the Indian Navy.	The whole.
V of 1855 ..	An Act to assimilate the process of execution on all sides of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts, and to extend and amend the provisions of Act XXV. of 1841.	The whole Act, except as to the Straits' Settlement.
VII of 1855 ...	An Act to amend the law of Arrest on mesne process in Civil Actions in Her Majesty's Courts of Judicature, and to provide for the subsistence of Prisoners confined under Civil process [illegible]y of the said Courts.	The whole Act, except as to the Straits' Settlement.
XIX of 1855 ...	An Act to amend the Law relating to Dis[illegible]ct Moonsiffs in the Presidency of Fort St. George.	So much as has not been repealed.

No. of Act.	Subject or Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
XXIII of 1855 ...	An Act to amend the law relating to the administration of the Estates of deceased persons charged with money by way of Mortgage.	The whole Act, except as to descents or devises occurring or made before the first January 1866.
XXV of 1855 ...	An Act to empower the Session Judge of Coimbatore to hold Sessions at Ootacamund on the Neilgherry Hills.	The whole.
XXX of 1855 ...	An Act to repeal Section VII. of Act No. XXVIII. of 1839.	The whole.
XXXIII of 1855 ...	An Act to prohibit the exportation of Saltpetre, except in British vessels bound to the Ports of London or Liverpool.	The whole.
XXXV of 1855 ..	An Act to abolish the levy of Customs Duty on the import of Cotton into the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal.	The whole.
XXXVIII of 1855 ...	An Act to provide for the trial and punishment of rebellion and other offences committed within certain Districts in which Martial Law has lately been proclaimed.	The whole.
VII of 1856 ...	An Act to enable the Bombay Government to provide for a due supply of Water for public use in the Islands of Bombay and Colaba.	The whole.
XVI of 1856 ...	An Act to authorize the levy of Port-dues and Fees at the present rates for a further period of twelve months.	The whole.
XXIV of 1856 ...	An Act to provide for the dissolution of the Bengal Mariners' and General Widows' Fund Society, and the distribution of the funds belonging thereto.	The whole.
I of 1857 ..	An Act to prevent the over-crowding of vessels carrying Native passengers in the Bay of Bengal.	The whole.
IX of 1857 ...	An Act to repeal Act VI. of 1856 ...	The whole.
XIV of 1857 ...	An Act to make further provision for the trial and punishment of certain offences relating to the Army, and of offences against the State.	The whole.
XV of 1857 ...	An Act to regulate the establishment of Printing Presses, and to restrain in certain cases the circulation of Printed books and papers.	The whole.
XVI of 1857 ...	An Act to make temporary provision for the trial and punishment of heinous offences in certain districts.	The whole.
XVII of 1857 ...	An Act to provide temporarily for the apprehension and trial of Native Officers and Soldiers for Mutiny and Desertion.	The whole.
XVIII of 1857 ...	An Act relating to the issuing of writs or process against certain members of the family, household, and retinue of His late Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic.	The whole.
XXIV of 1857 ...	An Act to authorize the levy of Port-dues and fees at the present rates for a further period of six months.	The whole.
XXVIII of 1857 ...	An Act relating to the importation, manufacture, and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep or use the same.	The whole.
XXXIII of 1857 ...	An Act to make further provision relating to Foreigners.	The whole.
IV of 1858 ...	An Act for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor General during his absence from the Council of India.	The whole.
VI of 1858 ...	An Act to authorize the impressment of artisans and laborers for the erection of Buildings for the European troops in India, and for works urgently required for Military purposes.	The whole.

No. of Act.	Title or Subject of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
X of 1858 ...	An Act to authorize the confiscation of Villages, the imposition of fines, and the forfeiture of certain offices in cases of rebellion and other crimes committed by Inhabitants of Villages, or by members of tribes; and also to provide for the punishment of proprietors of land who neglect to assist in the suppression of rebellion, or in the apprehension of rebels, mutineers, or deserters.	The whole.
XI of 1858 ...	An Act to authorize the infliction of corporal punishment in certain cases.	The whole.
XIII of 1858 ...	An Act for the punishment of persons who unlawfully possess or conceal arms or other property belonging to Her Majesty or to the East India Company.	The whole.
XXVI of 1858 ...	An Act to extend Act XXV. of 1855.	The whole.
XVII of 1858 ...	An Act to repeal the Laws relating to the levy of Light-dues at Ports within the limits of the Gulf of Cambay.	The whole.
XX of 1858 ...	An Act to facilitate the recovery of land and other real property, of which possession may have been wrongfully taken during the recent disturbances in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal.	The whole.
XXII of 1858 ...	An Act to continue in force for a further period Acts XIV. of 1857, XVI. of 1857, and XVII of 1857, and to authorize in certain cases the transportation of offenders sentenced to imprisonment.	The whole.
XXIV of 1858 ...	An Act to continue for six months the privileges granted by Act I. of 1844 to certain members of the family, household, and retinue of His late Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic.	The whole.
XXVI of 1858 ...	An Act to make further provision for the trial and punishment of offences against the State.	The whole.
XXVII of 1858 ...	An Act to continue in force for a further period of six months, Act IV. of 1858, for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor General during his absence from the Council of India.	The whole.
XXIX of 1858 ...	An Act for the relief of persons who, in consequence of the recent disturbances, have been prevented from instituting or prosecuting suits or appeals in the Civil Courts of the North-Western Provinces within the time allowed by law.	The whole.
XXX of 1858 ...	An Act to provide for the administration of the Estate and for the payment of the debts of the late Nabob of the Carnatic.	The whole.
XXXII of 1858 ...	An Act for bringing the Fort of Tanjore and the adjacent territory under the Laws of the Presidency of Fort St. George.	Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 7, and 8.
XXXIII of 1858 ...	An Act to amend Act XII of 1844 (for better securing the observance of an exact discipline in the Indian Navy).	The whole.
XXXVIII of 1858 ...	An Act to repeal Regulation V. 1832, of the Bengal Code, and to make certain provisions rendered necessary by the transfer of the Delhi Territory to the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab.	The whole.
II of 1859 ...	An Act to amend Act XXX. of 1858 (to provide for the administration of the Estate, and for the payment of the debts of the late Nabob of the Carnatic).	The whole.
IV of 1859 ...	An Act to make further provision for the removal of prisoners.	The whole.

No. of Act.	Subject or Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
IX of 1859 ...	An Act to provide for the adjudication of claims to property seized as forfeited.	The whole Act, except sections 16, 17, 18, and 20.
XIX of 1859 ..	An Act to continue in force until the end of the year 1859 Act XXVIII. of 1857 (relating to the importation, manufacture, and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep or use the same.)	The whole.
XXI of 1859 ...	An Act for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor General during his absence from his Council.	The whole.
XXVI of 1859 ...	An Act to continue in force for a further period Act XXVIII. of 1857.	The whole.
XXVII of 1859 ...	An Act to continue in force for a further period Acts XIV. of 1857, XVI. of 1857, and XVII. of 1857.	The whole.
XXVIII of 1859 ...	An Act to revive and continue in force for a further period Act XXXIII. of 1857 (to make further provision relating to Foreigners.)	The whole.
I of 1860 ...	An Act to empower the Governor General in Council to increase the rate of Duty on Salt imported into the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal.	Sections 1 and 3.
X of 1860 ..	An Act to amend Act VII. of 1859 (to alter the Duties of Customs on goods imported or exported by Sea.)	The whole.
XI of 1860 ...	An Act to enforce the fulfilment of Indigo Contracts, and to provide for the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry.	The whole.
XIII of 1860 ...	An Act to repeal certain Laws relating to the jurisdiction of the Zillah Court of Furruckabad.	The whole.
XVI of 1860 ..	An Act to amend Act XIV. of 1856 ...	The whole Act, except as to the Straits Settlement.
XVII of 1860 ...	An Act to repeal Act V. of 1858 (for the punishment of certain Offenders who have escaped from jail, and of persons who shall knowingly harbour such Offenders,) and to make certain provisions in lieu thereof.	Sections 1, 4 and 5.
XVIII of 1860 ...	An Act to continue in force for a further period of three months Act XXI. of 1859, for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor General during his absence from his Council.	The whole.
XXIV of 1860 ..	An Act for the solemnization of Marriages in India by ordained Ministers of the Church of Scotland.	The whole.
XXIX of 1860 ...	An Act to continue in force Act XXVIII. of 1857.	The whole.
XXX of 1860 ..	An Act to remove the Pergunnah of Koonch and Calpee in Zillah Jaloun from the operation of the general Regulations.	The whole.
XXXII of 1860 ...	An Act for imposing Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices.	So much as has not been repealed.

No. of Act.	Subject or Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
XXXVII of 1860 ...	An Act to repeal Act XVI. of 1859 ...	The whole.
XXXVIII of 1860 ...	An Act to explain Act XXX. of 1858 (to provide for the administration of the Estate and for the payment of the debts of the late Nabob of the Carnatic.)	The whole.
XXXIX of 1860 ...	An Act to amend Act XXXII. of 1860 (for imposing Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades and Offices).	The whole.
XLIV of 1860 ...	An Act for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor General during his absence from his Council.	The whole.
LIII of 1860 ...	An Act to amend Act X. of 1859 ...	The whole.
I of 1861 ...	An Act for the improvement of the administration of justice and despatch of business in the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bombay.	The whole.
VI of 1861 ..	An Act to alter the time from which the Indian Penal Code shall take effect.	The whole.
XI of 1861 ..	An Act to amend Act XIV. of 1859 (to provide for the limitation of suits).	The whole.
XIII of 1861 ...	An Act to regulate temporarily the procedure of the Police enrolled under Act V. of 1861 (for the regulation of Police).	The whole
XXI of 1861 ..	An Act for limiting in certain cases for the year commencing from the 31st day of July 1861, the amount of Assessment to the Duties chargeable under Act XXXII. of 1860 (for imposing Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades and Offices), and Act XXXIX. of 1860 (to amend Act XXXII. of 1860.)	The whole.
XXX of 1861 ..	An Act to enable the Bengal Military Orphan Society to register under Act XXI. of 1860 (for the Registration of Literary, Scientific, and Charitable Societies).	The whole.
XXXII of 1861 ...	An Act to postpone the operation of a portion of Clause 8, Section 1 of Act XIV. of 1859 (to provide for the Limitation of Suits).	The whole.
I of 1862 ...	An Act to revive and continue in force for a further period Act XXXIII. of 1857 (to make further provision relating to Foreigners).	The whole.
II of 1862 ...	An Act to repeal Act XVIII. of 1861 (for imposing a Duty on Arts, Trades, and Dealings).	The whole.
IX of 1862 ...	An Act for constituting the Secretaries and other officers of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, respectively, *Ex Officio* Assessors of certain of the duties payable under Act XXXII of 1860 (for imposing Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades and Offices).	The whole.
XI of 1862 ..	An Act to amend Act X. of 1860 (to amend Act VII. of 1859, to alter the Duties of Customs on goods imported or exported by Sea).	The whole.
XII of 1862 ...	An Act to repeal Act II. of 1855 so far as it relates to the Provinces of Arracan and Tenasserim.	The whole.
XIV of 1862 ...	An Act to amend Act XIV. of 1859 (to provide for the Limitation of Suits).	The whole.
XVI of 1862 ...	An Act to limit in certain cases the amount of assessment to the Duties chargeable after the 31st day of July 1862 under Act XXXII. of 1860 (for imposing Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices), and Act XXXIX. of 1860 (to amend Act XXXII. of 1860), and otherwise to modify the said Acts.	The whole.

No. of Act.	Subject or Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
XVII of 1862 ...	An Act to repeal certain Regulations and Acts relating to Criminal Law and Procedure.	The whole Act, except sections 3, 4, 5 and 6.
XXI of 1862 ...	An Act to provide for the dissolution of the Subordinate Medical Officers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund, and the distribution of the funds belonging thereto.	The whole.
XXIII of 1862 ...	An Act to amend Act XI of 1862 (to amend the Duties of Customs on Goods imported and exported by Sea).	The whole.
XXIV of 1862 ...	An Act to continue in force Act XX. of 1862 (to provide for the levy of fees and stamp duties in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal; and to suspend the operation of certain Sections of Act VII. of 1859 in the said High Court).	The whole Act, except section 2.
XVIII of 1863 ...	An Act to make provision for the speedy and efficient disposal of the business now pending in the Office of the Master of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and to provide for the abolition of the Oaths now administered to Hindoos and Mahomedans in the said Court, and to amend the Code of Civil Procedure in respect of process issued out of the said Court in the exercise of its Original Civil Jurisdiction.	Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4.
XXVI of 1863 ...	An Act to amend Act XI. of 1862 (to amend Act X. of 1860, to amend Act VII. of 1859, to alter the Duties of Customs on Goods imported or exported by Sea).	The whole.
XXVII of 1863 ...	An Act to further amend Act XXXII. of 1860 (for imposing Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices), and to amend Act XXXIX. of 1860 (to amend Act XXXII. of 1860), and Act XVI. of 1862 (to limit in certain cases the amount of assessment to the duties chargeable after the 31st day of July 1862, under Act XXXII. of 1860) and Act XXXIX. of 1860, and otherwise to modify the said Acts).	The whole.
XXX of 1863 ...	An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to enquire into certain claims against the late Native Government of Oudh.	The whole.
IV of 1864 ...	An Act to give validity to certain proceedings of the Court of Small Causes at Kurrachee.	The whole.
V of 1864 ...	An Act to give validity to the extension of the Code of Civil Procedure to the Province of Scinde from the first day of January 1862.	The whole.
IX of 1864 ...	An Act to repeal Act VIII. of 1861 (for the levy of Port Dues in the Port of Amherst).	The whole.
XI of 1864 ...	An Act to repeal the Laws relating to the offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers, and to the offices of Cazee-ool Cozzat and of Cazee; and to abolish the former offices.	The whole.
XIV of 1864 ...	An Act to give validity to certain acts and proceedings of the Joint Judge of the Konkan.	The whole.
XXIII of 1864 ...	An Act to amend the law relating to the Customs Duties on Goods imported by Sea.	The whole.
XXIV of 1865 ...	An Act to give effect to certain Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits.	The whole Act, except section 5.
XXV of 1865 ...	An Act to amend the Law relating to the Duties of Customs on Goods imported and exported by Sea.	The whole.
XXVIII of 1865 ...	An Act to provide for the more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Traders' Estates in Bombay.	The whole Act, except as to the estates not completely wound up under its provisions.
XVIII of 1866 ...	[illegible]t to alter the Customs duty on the export of petre.	The whole.

No. of Regulation.	Title of Regulation.	Extent of Repeal.
	BENGAL.	
II of 1793 ...	A Regulation for abolishing the Courts of Maal Adawlut or Revenue Courts, and transferring the trial of the suits which were cognizable in those Courts to the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut; and prescribing rules for the conduct of the Board of Revenue and the Collectors.	Section 17, and the following words in section 46: "giving land in farm to any European, directly or indirectly, or accepting the security of a European for any farmer, dependent talookdar or ryot or"
III of 1793 ...	A Regulation for extending and defining the Jurisdiction of the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut, or Courts of Judicature for the trial of Civil suits in the first instance, established in the several Zillahs, and in the cities of Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad.	Section 14.
IV of 1793 ...	A Regulation for receiving, trying, and deciding suits or complaints declared cognizable in the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut established in the several Zillahs, and in the cities of Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad.	Sections 14 and 20.
VI of 1793 ...	A Regulation for extending and defining the powers and duties of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and prescribing rules for receiving and deciding upon Appeals from the Decisions of the Provincial Court of Appeal.	Sections 3, 13 and 14.
IX of 1793 ...	A Regulation for re-enacting, with alterations and modications, the Regulations passed by the Governor General in Council on the 3rd December, 1790, and subsequent dates, for the apprehension and trial of persons charged with crimes or misdemeanors.	Sections 2, 20, 21, 25, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 60, 62, 63, 71, 72, 3 and 79.
XV of 1793 ..	A Regulation for fixing the rates of Interest on past and future loans.	So much as has not been repealed.
XIX of 1793 ...	A Regulation for re-enacting, with modifications, the Rules passed by the Governor General in Council, on the 1st December, 1790, for trying the validity of the titles of persons holding, or claiming a right to hold, lands exempted from the payment of Revenue to Government, under Grants not being of the description of those termed Padshahee or Royal; and for determining the amount of the annual assessment to be imposed on lands so held, which may be adjudged or become liable to the payment of public Revenue.	Section 23.
XXII of 1793 ...	A Regulation for re-enacting, with alterations and amendments, the Regulations passed by the Governor General in Council on the 7th December, 1792, for the establishment of an efficient Police throughout the country.	Sections 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 35, 36 and 39.
XXVIII of 1793 ...	A Regulation for prohibiting British subjects (excepting King's Officers serving under the Presidency of Fort William, and the Civil Covenanted Servants of the Company and their Military Officers) residing at a greater distance from Calcutta than ten miles, unless they render themselves amenable to the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut in Civil suits which may be instituted against them by any of the descriptions of persons mentioned in Section VII. Regulation III. 1793, for enabling British subjects to recover any debts recoverable under the Regulation, which they have upon such persons.	The whole.

No. of Regulation.	Title of Regulation.	Extent of Repeal.
XXXI of 1793 ..	A Regulation for re-enacting, with modifications and amendments, the Rules passed on the 23rd July 1787, and subsequent dates, for the conduct of the Commercial Residents and Agents, and all persons employed or concerned in the provision of the Company's Investment.	The whole.
XXXV of 1793 ...	A Regulation for re-enacting, with amendments, the Rules passed on the 20th June, 24th October and 31st November, 1792, and subsequent dates, for the reform of the gold and silver coin in Bengal, Behar and Orissa; and for prohibiting the currency of any gold or silver coin in those Provinces, but the nineteenth sun Sicca Rupees, and the nineteenth sun Gold Mohur, and their respective Divisions and Sub-divisions into halves and quarters; and for preventing the counterfeiting, defacing, or debasing of the coin.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXXVIII of 1793 ...	A Regulation for re-enacting, with modifications, such part of the Rule passed on the 27th June, 1787, as prohibits Covenanted Civil Servants of the Company employed in the administration of Justice of the collection of the public Revenue, lending money to Zemindars, independent Talookdars, or other actual Proprietors of land, or dependent Talookdars, or Farmers of land holding Farms immediately of Government, or the under-farmers or ryots of the several descriptions of Proprietors and Farmers of land above mentioned or their respective Sureties; and for re-enacting, with alterations the existing rules prohibiting Europeans of any description holding possession of lands that may be mortgaged to them, or purchasing or renting lands for erecting houses or buildings, for carrying on manufactures or other purposes, without the sanction of the Governor General in Council.	Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6, and so much of section 1 as relates to Europeans purchasing or holding land.
XLI of 1793 ...	A Regulation for forming into a regular Code all Regulations that may be enacted for the internal Government of the British territories in Bengal.	The whole.
LVII of 1793 ...	A Regulation for providing for differences of opinion between the Judges of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Courts of Circuit, and prescribing rules regarding other matters connected with their official situations.	
XLVIII of 1793 ...	A Regulation for forming a quinquennial Register of the landed Estates in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, subject to the payment of Revenue to Government, and of the amount of the fixed annual Revenue payable to Government from each Estate.	Section 2, clause 2.
II of 1794 ...	A Regulation for postponing the operation of Section LXI, Regulation VIII, 1793, in the Zillah of Boglepore, to the end of Kautic 1201, Bengal era.	The whole.
V of 1794 ...	A Regulation for restricting the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and the Provincial Courts of Appeal, from admitting Appeals from Decisions passed by any of the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut, heretofore denominated Courts of Mofussil Dewanny Adawlut between the 6th April, 1781, and the 1st May 1793, that were declared to be final by the Regulations for the Administration of Justice which existed during that period.	The whole.
VI of 1794 ...	A Regulation for postponing to the 10th April, 1795, the operation of such parts of Sections XVIII, XIX, XX and XXIII, Regulation XXXV, 1793, as regard the silver coin.	The whole.

No. of Regulation.	Title of Regulation.	Extent of Repeal.
VIII of 1794 ...	A Regulation for extending and defining the powers given by Section VI. Regulation XIII. 1793, to the Registers of the Zillah and City Courts, to try and decide Causes referred to them by the Judges of their respective Courts, and for empowering the Zillah and City Courts in certain cases to refer Rent and Revenue Accounts to the Collectors for report.	The whole.
IV of 1795 ...	A Regulation for prohibiting the collection of internal duties in the Province of Benares.	The whole.
V of 1795 ...	A Regulation prescribing rules for the conduct of the Collector of the public Revenue in the Province of Benares.	Section 17.
VII of 1795 ..	A Regulation for establishing a Court of Dewanny Adawlut, or Court of Judicature for trying Civil suits, in the first instance, at the city of Benares, and at Mirzapore, Ghazeepore, and Jnanpore, in the Province of Benares, and for defining the Jurisdiction and powers of those Courts.	Section 8.
X of 1795 ...	A Regulation for empowering the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut to receive and decide upon Appeals from Decisions of the Provincial Court of Appeals established in the Province of Benares; and for defining the Jurisdiction, powers, and authorities of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut in that Province.	Sections 1, 4 and 10.
XVI of 1795 ...	A Regulation for the apprehension and trial of persons charged with crimes or misdemeanors in the Province of Benares; for enabling one of the Judges in his capacity of Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal, to transact certain parts of the business of that Court, whilst the other two Judges, as Judges of Circuit, are making the Circuits; and for providing against the absence or indisposition of any of the Judges or their Law Officers, and against vacancies in the Judicial or Law appointments.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVII of 1795 ...	A Regulation for the establishment of an efficient Police in the Province of Benares.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXII of 1795 ...	A Regulation for preserving the record of the principal rules regarding the administration of Justice and the Police in the Province of Benares passed between the year 1781 and the period of the abolition of the office of Resident in 1795, and for determining what part of those rules are to be considered still in force; and for transferring the Causes depending in the Courts of Judicature abolished on this date to the Courts established in lieu of them.	The whole.
XXIV of 1795 ...	A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares, Regulation XXVIII. 1793, entitled "A Regulation for prohibiting British subjects (excepting King's Officers serving under the Presidency of Fort William, and Civil Covenanted Servants of the Company, and their Military Officers) residing at a greater distance from Calcutta than ten miles, unless they render themselves amenable to the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut, in Civil suits which may be instituted against them by any of the descriptions of persons mentioned in Section VII. Regulation III. 1793, and for enabling British subjects to recover any demands recoverable under the Regulations which they may have upon such persons."	The whole.

No. of Regulation.	Title of Regulation.	Extent of Repeal.
XXV of 1795 ...	A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares, Regulation XLVII. 1793, entitled "A Regulation for providing for differences of opinion between the Judges of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Courts of Circuit, and prescribing rules regarding other matters connected with their official situations."	The whole.
XXIX of 1795 ...	A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares, Regulation XX, 1793, entitled "A Regulation for empowering the Zillah and City Courts, the Provincial Courts of Appeal, and the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and the Nizamut Adawlut, to propose Regulations regarding matters coming within their cognizance."	The whole.
XXXIII of 1795 ...	A Regulation for enacting into a Regulation the rules passed relative to the cultivation and manufacture of Indigo, on behalf of, or by natural-born British subjects, and other Europeans, having the permission of Government to reside in the Province of Benares.	The whole.
XXXIV of 1795 ...	A Regulation for re-enacting, with modifications, the rules respecting the pensions payable from the Government and Moolky Treasuries in the Province of Benares.	Sections 5 12 and 13.
XXXVI of 1795 ..	A Regulation for repealing Section VII, Regulation VIII., 1794, and empowering the Judges of the Zillah and City Courts to hear appeals from decisions which may be passed by their Registers under that Regulation, and rendering final the decisions of the Judges in all such appeals where the suit may be for money or personal property; for making final the decrees of the Judges of the Zillah and City Courts, in appeals from decisions passed by the Native Commissioners appointed under Regulation, XL., 1793; for rendering Serberakars, or Managers of joint undivided estates, eligible to the office of Commissioner for hearing and deciding suits under Regulation XL., 1793; for providing against the loss or miscarriage of the proceedings in trials referred by the Judges of Circuit to the Nizamut Adawlut, or the sentences or orders of that Court on such trials; and for establishing another Court of Dewanny Adawlut in the districts now comprised in the Zillah of Burdwan.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXVIII of 1795 ...	A Regulation for prescribing the payment of certain fees on the institution and trial of suits in the Courts of Civil Judicature, and on petitions presented to those Courts, and on the institution of suits before the Munsiffs, under Clause Sixth, Section V., Regulation XL. 1793; and for the appropriation of the fees so collected.	The whole.
XLVIII of 1795 ...	A Regulation for prohibiting Covenanted Civil Servants of the Company employed in the administration of justice, or the collection of the public revenue, in the Province of Benares, from lending money to Talookdars, Zemindars, Putteedars, or other actual proprietors of land, or to farmers of land holding farms immediately of Government, or the under-farmers or ryots of the several descriptions of proprietors and farmers of lands abovementioned, or their respective sureties; and for prohibiting in the said Province, Europeans of any description holding possession of lands that may be mortgaged to them, or purchasing or renting lands for erecting houses or buildings for carrying on manufactures, or other purposes, without the sanction of the Governor General in Council.	Sections 3, 4, 5, and 6.

No. of Regulation.	Title of Regulation.	Extent of Repeal.
LIX of 1795 ...	A Regulation for further postponing, to the 10th April 1796, the operation of such parts of Sections XVIII, XIX, XX, and XXIII, Regulation XXXV, 1793, as regard the silver coin.	The whole.
LX of 1795 ...	A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares, Regulation XXXVIII, 1795, entitled, "A Regulation for prescribing the payment of certain fees on the institution and trial of suits in the Courts of Civil Judicature, and on petitions presented to those Courts, and on the institution of suits before the Munsiffs, under Clause Sixth, Section V., Regulation XL., 1793."	The whole.
LXI of 1795 ...	A Regulation for determining what Sicca Rupees of the nineteenth sun shall be considered as of standard weight in payment in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.	The whole.
LXII of 1795 ..	A Regulation for withdrawing the Mint established at Moorshedabad under Regulation XXXV., 1793.	The whole.
IV of 1796 ...	A Regulation to provide for the occasional absence of the Zillah and City Judges and Magistrates, in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Benares, from their respective Stations; and prescribing the duties to be performed by the Registers of the Courts and the Assistants, on such occasions, as well as in the discharge of their official functions.	Sections 5 and 6.
VII of 1796 ...	A Regulation for repealing such part of Regulations VIII and X., 1793, as excludes the proprietors of land from the management of their estates on grounds of contumacy or profligacy of character.	The whole.
X of 1796 ...	A Regulation for the guidance of the Courts of Justice in cases of a difference of opinion on the meaning and construction of the Regulations.	The whole.
III of 1797 ...	A Regulation for constituting one Court of Circuit to expedite the Goal Deliveries of the Zillahs and Cities within the several divisions of the Courts of Circuits for Calcutta, Dacca, Patna, Moorshedabad, and Benares, instead of two Courts, as provided by Regulation VII., 1794, and Regulation XVI., 1795.	The whole.
VIII of 1797 ...	A Regulation for rendering prosecutions instituted for the recovery of losses sustained by theft and robbery in the Province of Benares, cognizable in the Courts of Civil Judicature; and for ascertaining the responsibility in such cases of Tehseeldars of places held Khaum in the said Province; and for transferring the nomination of the Pleaders for Government in the several Courts of Judicature, from the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut to the Governor General in Council.	So much as has not been repealed.
XI of 1797 ...	A Regulation for amending the form of Bond to be executed by British subjects or others not amenable to the Zillah and City Civil Courts, on their instituting suits in such Courts; and for prescribing a form of Bond to be executed by the sureties of defendants in the above Courts.	The whole.

No. of Regulation.	Title of Regulation.	Extent of Repeal.
II of 1798 ...	A Regulation for authorizing a review of Causes decided by the Civil Courts in certain cases; and for explaining parts of Regulations IV. V. and VI., 1793.	So much as has not been repealed.
III of 1799 ...	A Regulation for postponing to the end of the Bengal year 1204, or to the 10th of April 1798, the operation of Section XX., Regulation XXXV., 1793, within the Zillah of Sylhet.	The whole.
II of 1801 ...	A Regulation for the more speedy and effectual administration of justice in the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.	The whole Regulations, except Sections 7, 14, and 15.
IX of 1801 ..	A Regulation to limit the operation of Section XV., Regulation VII., 1799, upon persons employed in the salt manufacture, or in the provision of the Company's Investment, and to explain and amend Section II., Regulation XI., 1796, with respect to persons so employed, and others charged with resistance of process under that Regulation.	So much as has not been repealed.
IV of 1802 ..	A Regulation to constitute an occasional Second Court of Appeal for the Division of Dacca.	The whole.
I of 1803 ...	A Regulation for forming into a regular Code all Regulations which may be enacted for the internal government of the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company.	The whole.
VI of 1803 ..	A Regulation for the guidance of the Magistrates of the several Zillahs in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, in apprehending persons charged with crimes or offences, and bringing them to trial.	So much as has not been repealed.
VII of 1803 ...	A Regulation for the establishment of a Court of Circuit for the trial of persons charged with crimes, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company.	So much as has not been repealed.
IX of 1803 ...	A Regulation for empowering the Judges of the Zillah Courts, the Magistrates, the Judges of the Provincial Court of Appeal, and the Judges of the Court of Circuit, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, to propose Regulations regarding matters coming within their cognizance, respectively.	The whole.
XII of 1803 ...	A Regulation for the appointment of the Ministerial Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company.	Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 17, 18, 20, and 21.
XV of 1803 ..	A Regulation for providing for differences of opinion between the Judges of the Provincial Court of Appeal and the Court of Circuit, established in Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, and prescribing rules regarding other matters connected with their official situation.	The whole.

No. of Regulation.	Title of Regulation.	Extent of Repeal.
XVIII of 1803 ..	A Regulation for prohibiting British subjects (excepting King's Officers serving under the Presidency of Fort William, and the Civil Covenanted Servants of the Company, and their Military Officers) from residing in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honorable the English East India Company, without the permission of the Governor General in Council, and without rendering themselves amenable to the Courts of Adawlut in Civil suits which may be instituted against them by any of the descriptions of persons mentioned in Section IV., Regulation II., 1803; and for enabling British subjects to recover any demands recoverable under the Regulations which they may have upon such persons.	The whole.
XIX of 1803 ...	A Regulation for prohibiting Covenanted Civil Servants of the Company, employed in the administration of justice or the collection of the public revenue in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, from lending money to zemindars, independent talookdars, or other proprietors of land, or dependent talookdars or farmers of land holding farms immediately of Government, or the under-farmers or ryots of the several descriptions of proprietors and farmers of land abovementioned, or their respective sureties; and for prohibiting Europeans, of any description, holding possession of lands that may be mortgaged to them, or purchasing or renting lands in the said Provinces for erecting houses or buildings for carrying on manufactures or other purposes, without the sanction of the Governor General in Council.	Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6.
XXII of 1803 ...	A Regulation for the guidance of the Courts of Justice established in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, in cases of difference of opinion on the meaning and construction of the Regulations.	The whole.
XXV of 1803 ..	A Regulation prescribing rules for the conduct of the Board of Revenue and the Collectors; and for declaring the proprietary Right in the Lands, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, to be vested in the Zemindars and other Landholders, under the Terms and Conditions of the Settlement of the Land Revenue formed by the Honourable the late Lieutenant Governor and the Board of Commissioners, pursuant to the authority vested in them by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General.	Section 16.
XXXIV of 1803 ...	A Regulation for determining the rate of interest on money in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company.	Sections 2, 4, and 11.
XXXV of 1803 ...	A Regulation for the establishment of an efficient system of Police in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company.	Sections 4, 5, 6, 22, 23.

No. of Regulation.	Title of Regulation.	Extent of Repeal.
XXXVII of 1803 ...	A Regulation prescribing rules respecting the provision of the Honourable the English East India Company's Investment, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company.	The whole.
XLV of 1803 ...	A Regulation for the reform of the gold, silver, and copper coin of the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company.	The whole.
LI of 1803 ...	A Regulation for empowering the Court of Circuit established in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, and the Nizamut Adawlut, to take cognizance of all depending criminal cases, the trial of which had been commenced previous to the period when the Regulations passed on the 24th of March 1803, for the trial of crimes and offences committed in the said Provinces, were directed to take effect.	The whole.
LIV of 1803 ...	A Regulation for postponing the operation of Section XX., Regulation XXXV., 1793, within the Zillah of Chittagong.	The whole.
II of 1804 ...	A Regulation for altering the periods of the half-yearly Goal Deliveries in the Divisions of Calcutta, Moorshedabad, Patna, and Benares; and for providing a quarterly Goal Delivery in the Zillahs of the Twenty-Four Pergunnahs, Dacca, Jelalpore, and Moorshedabad.	The whole.
IV of 1804 ...	A Regulation for the administration of justice in criminal cases in the Zillah of Cuttack.	The whole.
VI of 1804 ...	A Regulation for rescinding Regulation XXXIX., 1803; for establishing rules for levying a duty on the importation and exportation of salt in the Provinces ceded to the Honourable Company by the Nawaub Vizier, in the conquered Provinces in the Dooab and on the right bank of the Jumna, and in the Province of Benares; for reducing the rate of duty established by Clause Sixth, Section IV., Regulation VI., 1801, on the importation of Salumba and Balumba Salt in the Province of Benares; and for withdrawing the prohibition contained in Section VI. of that Regulation on the manufacture of salt within the Province of Benares.	So much as has not been repealed.
VII of 1804 ...	A Regulation for determining the rates of duty to be levied, under Sections IV. and VII., Regulation VI., 1804, on the importation and exportation of salt in the Provinces ceded to the Honourable Company by the Nawaub Vizier, and in the conquered Provinces situated within the Dooab and on the right bank of the River Jumna.	The whole.

No. of Regulation.	Title of Regulation.	Extent of Repeal.
VIII of 1804 ..	A Regulation for transferring the Zillahs of Allahabad and Goruckpore from the Division of the Provincial Court of Appeal and the Court of Circuit for the Division of the Provinces ceded to the Honourable the English East India Company by the Nawaub Vizier; and for annexing those Zillahs to the Division of the Provincial Court of Appeal and the Court of Circuit for the Division of Benares.	The whole.
I of 1805 ...	A Regulation for empowering the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut to hear and determine Appeals from the Decisions of the Courts of Civil Justice established under the Authority of the British Government at Chandernagore and Chinsurah.	The whole.
II of 1805 ..	A Regulation to explain the existing Limitations of Time for the Cognizance of Suits in the Civil Courts of Justice; to provide further Limitations with respect to certain Suits, regular and summary; and to make other provisions relative to the Admission and Trial of original Suits, and of Appeals.	So much as has not been repealed.
IV of 1805 ...	A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares Regulation XXXI., 1793, entitled "A Regulation for re-enacting, with Modifications and Amendments, the Rules passed on the 23rd of July 1787, and subsequent dates, for the conduct of the Commercial Residents and Agents, and all persons employed or concerned in the Provision of the Company's Investment," and also for exempting from Duty all Goods and Articles provided in the Province of Benares, on account of the Investment of the Honourable East India Company.	The whole.
V of 1805 ...	A Regulation for forming the Settlement of the Land Revenue of the Provinces ceded to the Honourable the English East India Company by the Nawaub Vizier, for the years 1213, 1214 and 1215, of the Fussily Era.	The whole.
VII of 1805 ..	A Regulation for empowering the Governor General in Council to grant a temporary exemption to Covenanted Civil Servants of the Company, holding certain Offices, from the Obligations of that part of the Oath prescribed to be taken by certain descriptions of Public Officers, which prohibits their being concerned in commercial Transactions.	The whole.
VIII of 1805 ..	A Regulation for extending to the conquered Provinces situated within the Doab and on the right Bank of the River Jumna, and to the Territory ceded to the Honourable the English East India Company in Bundlecund by the Peishwa, such of the Laws and Regulations established for the internal Government of the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, as have not been already extended to those Territories, and for revising and amending certain parts of the said Laws and Regulations.	Section 2, Section Clause 2, Section Section 6, Clause 2.

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No. of Regulation.	Title of Regulation.	Extent of Repeal.
XI of 1805 ...	A Regulation for extending to the conquered Provinces situated within the Dooab and on the right bank of the River Jumna, and to the Territories ceded to the Honourable the English East India Company in Bundlecund by the Peishwa, Regulation XLV, 1803, entitled "A Regulation for the reform of the Gold, Silver, and Copper Coin, in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company;" also for providing for the appointment of Native Officers of Government employed in the Mint established at Furruckabad, under Regulation XLV, 1803; and for extending to such Native Officers such parts of Regulation V, 1804, as provide for the appointment and removal of the Native Officers of Government in certain Departments.	The whole.
XVI of 1805 ...	A Regulation for extending the Jurisdiction of the Court of Circuit for the Division of Calcutta, and of the Court of Nizamut Adawlut, over the Settlements of Chandernagore and Chinsurah, in certain cases, and for defining the powers and duties of the Superintendent of Chandernagore and Commissioner of Chinsurah, in his capacity of Magistrate for those Settlements.	The whole.
XVIII of 1805 ...	A Regulation for the appointment of a Magistrate of the Jungle Mehals, in Zillahs Beerbhoom, Burdwan, and Midnapore; and for declaring and extending the Rules prescribed for Zemindars and Managers of Zemindaries intrusted with the Police in those Mehals.	So much as has not been repealed.
I of 1806 ...	A Regulation for abolishing the Jurisdiction of Zillah Moorshedabad, and annexing the Mehals composing it to the Jurisdictions of the City of Moorshedabad and Zillah Beerbhoom; for altering the Jurisdiction of the Courts of Circuit and Provincial Courts of Appeal of the Divisions of Calcutta and Moorshedabad; for fixing the Order of holding the Half-Yearly Goal Deliveries in those Divisions, and in the Divisions of Benares and Bareilly; for rescinding such parts of the existing Regulations as restrict the Senior Judges of the Courts of Circuit from proceeding upon the Circuit in their respective Divisions; and for extending the authority of the Courts of Nizamut Adawlut and Sudder Dewanny Adawlut in certain cases.	The whole.
III of 1806 ...	A Regulation for defining the Weight and Standard of the Silver Coin, established in the ceded and conquered Provinces by Regulation XLV, 1803, by Regulation XI, 1805, and the Weight of the Copper Coin established in the said Provinces by the Regulations above-mentioned; also for fixing a Table of Rates for regulating the receipt and payment of Rupees of different descriptions during the periods prescribed by Regulation XLV, 1803, for the receipt and payment of Rupees not being the Rupees declared by that Regulation, and by Regulation XI, 1805, to be the established and legal Silver Coin within the ceded and conquered Provinces.	The whole.
IV of 1807 ..	A Regulation for determining the Rates at which Rupees of sorts shall be received and issued in the ceded and conquered Provinces, during the existence of depending Settlement of the Land Revenue in those Provinces.	The whole.
X of 1807 ...	A Regulation for the conclusion of the ensuing Settlement in the ceded and conquered Provinces.	So much as has not been repealed.

No. of Regulation.	Title of Regulation.	Extent of Repeal.
XI of 1807 ...	A Regulation for vesting the Control of the Customs, with certain exceptions, in the Board of Commissioners appointed under Regulation X, 1807.	The whole.
XII of 1807 ...	A Regulation for the appointment of Ameens of Police in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and for defining the duties to be performed by them; also for obtaining a complete Register of Guards and Watchmen employed by Landholders, Farmers and others, and declaring the responsibility of their employers for the conduct of such servants in certain cases.	So much as has not been repealed.
XIII of 1807 ...	A Regulation for modifying certain parts of Regulation XXXV, 1793, Regulation XLV, 1803, and Regulation XII, 1805, relative to engagements for Rupees or Gold Mohurs, not being of the established coinage.	The whole.
XIV of 1807 ...	A Regulation for amending the system of Police established in the Province of Benares and in the ceded and conquered Provinces within the Divisions of Bareilly and Benares; also for extending to those Provinces the Provisions contained in Regulation XII, 1807, for the appointment of Ameens of Police.	Sections 2, 3 and 18, and so much of Section 17 as has not been repealed.
XV of 1807 ...	A Regulation for modifying the constitution of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut, so far as relates to the appointment of the Judges of those Courts.	So much as has not been repealed.
II of 1808 ...	A Regulation for the better security of the property of minors subject to the Jurisdiction of the European Court at Chandernagore.	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1808 ...	A Regulation for the settlement of the Revenues of the Zillah of Cuttack.	So much as has not been repealed.
X of 1808 ...	A Regulation for the appointment of a Superintendent of Police, and for defining his Jurisdiction and authority.	So much as has not been repealed.
I of 1809 ...	A Regulation for rendering permanent the Board of Commissioners in the Upper Provinces, and for investing that Board with certain powers in the Province of Benares.	The whole.
II of 1809 ...	A Regulation for enabling the Commander-in-Chief to delegate the power of appointing General Courts Martial on Native Officers and Soldiers of Detachments from the Bengal Army serving beyond Sea, and for determining the number of Officers necessary for the formation of such Courts Martial.	The whole.
IX of 1809 ...	A Regulation for empowering the Calcutta Provincial Court to receive appeals from the decisions of the Commissioner at Chinsurah and Superintendent of Chandernagore in certain cases, and to make further Provision for the Administration of Civil Justice at those Settlements.	The whole.
X of 1809 ...	A Regulation for the establishment of a Copper Coinage in the Province of Benares.	The whole.
IV of 1810 ...	A Regulation for abolishing the office of Commissioner in Cuttack.	So much as has not been repealed.
VIII of 1810 ...	A Regulation for the appointment of Superintendents of Police in the Divisions of Patna, Benares and Bareilly.	The whole.
XII of 1810 ...	A Regulation for modifying the Rules contained in Section II, Regulation VII, 1809, and Section VI, Regulation X, 1809.	So much as has not been repealed.

No. of Regulation.	Title of Regulation.	Extent of Repeal.
III of 1811 ...	A Regulation for the conduct of the Trade of Foreign Nations with the Ports and Settlements of the British Nation in the East Indies; and for defining the duties to which such Trade shall be subject, at such of the said Ports and Settlements as are immediately dependent on the Presidency of Fort William.	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1811 ...	A Regulation for rescinding such parts of Regulation XXVII, 1793, as declare the holders of Lakheraj and Malguzarry lands entitled to a compensation on account of the abolition of the Saver.	The whole.
X of 1811 ..	A Regulation for preventing the importation of slaves from foreign Countries, and the sale of such slaves in the Territories immediately dependent on the Presidency of Fort William.	So much as has not been repealed.
XII of 1811 ...	A Regulation for augmenting the number of Judges of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, according as may from time to time appear necessary for the despatch of the business of those Courts.	The whole.
I of 1812 ..	A Regulation for modifying certain parts of Regulation IX, 1810: for imposing a duty on horses imported by Sea, with an exception to horses imported from Europe; and for prohibiting the exportation of woollens from Bengal to China.	So much as has not been repealed.
II of 1812 ...	A Regulation for levying a duty on the coinage of Silver Bullion and on the re-coinage of Rupees and other Coins, with certain exceptions, at the Mints established at Calcutta, Furruckabad and Benares; for defining the weight and standard of the Benares Rupee; for modifying the rates of duty at present levied on the coinage of Gold Bullion in the Mint of Calcutta; and also for establishing certain rules for the conduct of the business of the above-mentioned Mints respectively.	The whole Regulation, except Sections 1 and 3, so much of Section 5 as is unrepealed, and Section 6.
VII of 1812 ...	A Regulation for rescinding Regulations XV, 1810, and IV, 1811.	The whole.
XIV of 1812 ...	A Regulation for modifying in certain cases, the rule contained in Section II, Regulation V, 1812, regarding the grant of leases by the proprietors of lands in the ceded and conquered Provinces to their tenants.	Sections 2 and 3.
XV of 1812 ...	A Regulation for extending to the ceded and conquered Provinces, and to the Province of Benares, certain parts of Regulation I, 1811, and for rescinding Regulation II, 1810.	The whole Regulation, except so far as it extends Regulation I, 1811, Section 10.
XVI of 1812 ...	A Regulation for authorizing the Judge of the Dewanny Adawlut of the Zillah of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs to execute Judgments passed by the Court of Requests for the Town of Calcutta.	The whole.
XIX of 1812 ..	A Regulation for making certain alterations in the rules before established for the collection of the Government Customs and Town Duties.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXI of 1812 ...	A Regulation for rescinding certain parts of Regulation I, 1811.	The whole.
I of 1813 ...	A Regulation for modifying the rules established respecting the settlement of Cuttack, the Pergunnah of Puttaspore, and its Dependencies.	The whole.
VII of 1838 ...	A Regulation for extending to the ceded and conquered Provinces the Provisions contained in Regulation III, 1801, and in Section XIII, Regulation VIII, 1794; and for rescinding parts of Section XI and XV, Regulation I, 1803.	So much as has not been repealed.
XII of 1813 ...	A Regulation for modifying some of the Provisions in the Regulations before enacted for the collection of the Government Customs and Town duties.	So much as has not been repealed.

No. of Regulation.	Title of Regulation.	Extent of Repeal.
XIV of 1813 ...	A Regulation for abolishing the duties before established on the importation of horses by Sea, or through the district of Cuttack.	The whole.
XV of 1813 ...	A Regulation for the general abolition of the Office of Dewaun to the Collectors of the Land Revenue in the Provinces immediately dependent on the Presidency of Fort William.	The whole.
IV of 1814 ...	A Regulation for repealing Regulation VIII, 1812	The whole.
V of 1814 ...	A Regulation for amending such parts of the Regulations before enacted as relate to the appointment of the Judges of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit.	The whole.
VII of 1814 ...	A Regulation for modifying a part of the Provisions contained in Regulation X, 1809, respecting the Copper Coinage of the Province of Benares.	The whole.
IX of 1814 ...	A Regulation for explaining the extent and meaning of Regulation XIII, 1813, and Regulation III, 1814.	The whole.
X of 1814 ...	A Regulation for explaining so much of Regulation I, 1814, as relates to engagements contracted between Government and individuals.	The whole.
XIII of 1814 ...	A Regulation for the abolition of the office of Cutwal in cities of Dacca, Patna and Moorshedabad.	The whole.
XX of 1814 ...	A Regulation for rescinding the Regulations in force relative to the College of Fort William.	The whole.
XXV of 1814 ...	A Regulation for modifying the constitution and Jurisdiction of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and of the Provincial Courts, for expediting the trial of Civil Causes in those Courts, and for defining more fully the powers of single Judges holding the sittings of those Courts, or of the Nizamut Adawlut and Courts of Circuit.	The whole Regulation, except Section 15.
III of 1815 ...	A Regulation for continuing the existing settlement of the district of Cuttack, the Pergunnah of Puttaspore, and its Dependencies, until the expiration of the year 1223, Umlee.	The whole.
IV of 1815 ...	A Regulation for modifying some of the Provisions at present in force, for the collection of Customs on certain articles of commerce in the Territories immediately dependent on the Presidency of Fort William.	So much as has not been repealed.
II of 1816 ...	A Regulation for re-establishing the office of Canoongoe in that portion of the Province of Behar which forms the districts of Shahabad, Tirhoot, Sarun and Behar.	The whole.
III of 1816 ...	A Regulation for rescinding Regulation XII, 1808	The whole.
IV of 1816 ...	A Regulation for allowing prisoners confined under process of the Civil Courts to deliver petitions upon unstamped paper in certain cases, and to make further provision for the treatment of prisoners in the Civil Jails.	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1816 ...	A Regulation for extending for a further period of three years the existing settlement of Cuttack, Pergunnah Puttaspore, and its Dependencies, in all cases in which the Settlement may have been concluded with Zemindars or actual proprietors of the land.	The whole.
XII of 1816 ...	A Regulation for the establishment of a Custom House at Cox's Bazar, for the collection of Government Customs.	The whole.

No. of Regulation.	Title of Regulation.	Extent of Repeal.
XIV of 1816 ..	A Regulation to provide more effectually for the management of the public Jails; and to enable the Magistrates to maintain good order and discipline in those Jails; as well as among the prisoners employed on the public roads, or other Public Works:—Also to place the Jail at Alipore, in the vicinity of Calcutta, under the inspection and control of the Court of Nizamut Adawlut; and to provide for the transportation of Convicts to the Island of Mauritius or its immediate Dependencies.	Sections 2, 3, 11, 12, 13 and 14.
XVI of 1816 ..	A Regulation for extending for a further period of five years the existing settlement in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the British Government, in all cases in which the Settlement may have been concluded with the actual proprietors of the land.	The whole.
XVIII of 1816 ...	A Regulation for annexing to the Zillah of Allahabad the Pergunnah of Handya, formerly composing a part of the Territories of His Excellency the Nawaub Vizier.	Sections 3 and 4.
XXI of 1816 ...	A Regulation for modifying Section XLIII, Regulation XLV, 1803, which prescribes a specified weight for the copper pice to be coined at the Mint of Furruckabad.	The whole.
II of 1817 ...	A Regulation for re-establishing the office of Canoongoe, in those portions of the districts of Ramghur, Bhaugulpore, and Purneah, which are comprised in the Province of Behar.	The whole.
IV of 1817 ...	A Regulation for annexing to the Zillah of Seharunpore the tract of Country called Deyra Doon, formerly composing a part of the Territories of the Rajah of Nepaul.	The whole.
V of 1817 ..	A Regulation for declaring the rights of Government and of individuals with respect to hidden treasure, and for prescribing the rules to be observed on the discovery of such treasure.	Sections 3 and 4.
IX of 1817 ..	A Regulation for rescinding Regulation V, 1815...	The whole.
XIV of 1817 ...	A Regulation for amending certain parts of Regulation II, 1812.	The whole.
XXV of 1817 ..	A Regulation for fixing the weight of the pice struck at the Calcutta Mint, and for giving general circulation to pice struck at any of the Mints subordinate to this Presidency.	The whole.
XXVI of 1817 ...	A Regulation for authorizing the circulation of Furruckabad Rupees, coined in either of the Mints of Calcutta, Furruckabad, or Benares, or at any other Mint established by order of the Governor General in Council.	The whole.
II of 1818 ...	A Regulation for annexing to the Zillah of Bundlecund the Elakeh of Khundeh, appertaining to the Pergunnah of Mahoba, together with certain villages belonging to the Pergunnah of Choorkee, on the right bank of the Jumna, formerly composing a part of the territories of Nana Govind Row.	Sections 3 and 4.
V of 1818 ...	A Regulation for the appointment of a Commissioner to be vested with special powers in the administration of Civil Affairs in Zillah Cuttack.	So much as has not been repealed.
IX of 1818 ...	A Regulation for extending for a further period of five years the existing Settlement in the conquered Provinces lying on the right and left banks of the River Jumna, with the exception of the Southern Division of the district of Seharunpore, and in the Territory ceded to the British Government by His Highness the Peishwa in Bundlecund, in all cases in which the Settlement may have been concluded with the actual Proprietors of the Land.	The whole.

No. of Regulation.	Title of Regulation.	Extent of Repeal.
XIII of 1818 ..	A Regulation for extending for a further period of three years the existing Settlement of Cuttack, Pergunnah Puttaspore and its Dependencies, in all cases in which the Settlement may have been concluded with Zemindars or actual proprietors of land.	The whole.
XI of 1819 ...	A Regulation for discontinuing the coinage of the Benares Rupee; for declaring the Furruckabad Rupee the legal currency of the Province of Benares; for altering the standard of the Furruckabad Rupee, and for defining the rate at which that Rupee is to be received within the Province of Benares.	The whole.
V of 1820 ...	A Regulation for imposing a general Custom Duty on Tobacco.	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1820 ...	A Regulation for rescinding Sections XLVI, XLVII and XLVIII, Regulation XLV, 1803.	The whole.
I of 1821 ...	A Regulation for the appointment of a Special Commission in the ceded and conquered Provinces, for the investigation and decision of certain claims to recover possession of land illegally or wrongfully disposed of by public sale, or lost through private Transfers effected by undue influence; and for the correction of the errors or omissions of the proceedings adopted by the Revenue Officers in regard to the record and recognition of proprietary rights, and the ascertainment of the tenures, interests and privileges of the agricultural community.	The whole.
V of 1821 ...	A Regulation for settling the rates at which Benares and Furruckabad Rupees shall be received in payment of the Revenue of Malguzars, whose engagements are expressed in Gohurshahee or Trisoolee Rupees.	The whole.
V of 1822 ...	A Regulation for amending certain Provisions of Regulation IX, 1808.	The whole.
I of 1823 ...	A Regulation to amend certain parts of Regulation I, 1821.	The whole.
V of 1823 ...	A Regulation for giving currency throughout the Provinces dependent on the Presidency of Fort William, to Rowannahs issued by the Officers in charge of the Delhi Territory, for reducing the Transit Duty chargeable on Piece-goods, the manufacture of the British Territories, from seven and a half to two and a half per cent., and for making certain other alterations in the rules applicable to the collection of Customs.	So much as has not been repealed.
I of 1824 ..	A Regulation for enabling the Officers of Government to obtain, at a fair valuation, land or other immoveable property required for roads, canals, or other public purposes; and for declaring in what manner the claims of the Zemindars, and of the Officers in the Salt Department, are to be adjusted in certain Districts, where lands are required for the purposes of Salt manufacture.	So much as has not been repealed.
II of 1824 ...	A Regulation for abolishing the Furruckabad Mint, and for modifying some of the Rules in force relative to the Furruckabad Rupee.	The whole.
IX of 1824 ...	A Regulation to extend, with certain exceptions and conditions, the existing settlement in the conquered Provinces and in Bundlecund for a further period of five years.	The whole Regulation except Section 4.
V of 1825 ...	A Regulation for removing certain doubts as to the legality of an union of the powers of Judge and Collector in the same individual.	The whole.

No. of Regulation.	Title of Regulation.	Extent of Repeal.
X of 1825 ...	A Regulation more distinctly to define the meaning and intent of the Provisions contained in Regulations XXXI, of 1793, and XXXVII, of 1803, which prescribe Rules for the conduct of Commercial Residents carrying on trade themselves.	The whole.
XVIII of 1825 ...	A Regulation for annexing the Settlement of Chinsurah, and other Territories ceded to the British Government by the Government of the Netherlands, to the Zillah and City Jurisdictions most contiguous thereto; and to provide for the administration of the said Territories.	Sections 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10.
I of 1826 ..	A Regulation for augmenting the number of Judges of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit, as may from time to time appear necessary.	The whole.
II of 1826 ...	A Regulation to extend, with certain exceptions and conditions, the existing Settlement in the Provinces ceded by the Nawab Vizier to the British Government, for a further period of five years.	The whole.
IV of 1826 ...	A Regulation for expediting the proceedings of the Mofussil and Sudder Special Commissions, acting under the Provisions of Regulation I, 1821.	The whole.
V of 1826 ...	A Regulation for annexing to the Zillah of Agra the Pergunnah of Goberdhun.	Section 2, excepting the first twelve words, and Sections 3, 4 and 5.
VII of 1826 ...	A Regulation for transferring the control of the Benares Mint from the Board of Revenue in the Central Provinces to a Local Committee.	The whole.
II of 1827 ...	A Regulation to legalize certain criminal trials, held in the Division of Bareilly.	The whole.
II of 1828 ...	A Regulation for rescinding parts of Regulation I, 1799.	The whole.
III of 1829 ..	A Regulation for abolishing certain official designations amongst the Judges of the Courts of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, and of the Provincial Courts; for amending the Rules at present in force, which require the Judges of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, or other public Officers, to take the prescribed oaths of Office before the Governor General in Council; for providing for the decision of Civil Suits and Appeals in the Provincial Courts, in certain cases; for amending Regulation VIII, 1825, and for discontinuing the offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officer in the Provincial Courts.	Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.
V of 1829 ..	A Regulation for rescinding part of Regulation X, 1817, and parts of Regulation XXI, 1825.	Section 2 and Section 3, Clause 1.
IX of 1829 ...	A Regulation for rescinding some of the Rules of Regulation XXX, 1793, and the corresponding Rules for Benares and the ceded Provinces, and for placing the Commercial Agents of the East India Company on the same footing towards Natives of the country as other persons.	The whole.
XIII of 1829 ...	A Regulation for abolishing the Office of Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVIII of 1829 ...	A Regulation to rescind Section III, Regulation IV, 1829, and to make further modifications in the Provisions of Regulation I, 1821, and Regulation I, 1829.	The whole.
I of 1830 ...	A Regulation for rescinding certain Provisions of Regulation I of 1829, in regard to the administration of Civil Justice in Zillah Midnapore.	The whole.
V of 1830 ...	A Regulation for amending the Provisions of Regulation VI, 1823, and for providing more effectually for enforcing the execution of contracts relating to the cultivation and delivery of Indigo Plant.	Section 2.

No. of Regulation.	Title of Regulation.	Extent of Repeal.
I of 1831 ...	A Regulation for rescinding Clause Second, Section III, Regulation XVI, 1825.	The whole.
II of 1831 ...	A Regulation to remove doubts regarding the legality of certain criminal trials.	The whole.
III of 1831 ...	A Regulation for legalizing the circulation of copper half-anna and single pie pieces.	The whole.
VI of 1831 ...	A Regulation for the appointment of one or more Judges, to be ordinarily stationed at Allahabad, for the purpose of exercising the powers and authority of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, within the Province of Benares, the ceded and conquered Provinces, including the districts of Meerut, Shaharunpoor, Mozuffurnuggur and Bolundshuhur, which are now subject to the Chief Commissioner at Delhi, and the powers and authority of the Nizamut Adawlut in the Province of Kumaon and the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.	Section 7, so far as it relates to the Court of Sadr Díwání Adálat.
VII of 1831 ..	A Regulation for enabling the Governor General in Council to afford relief to the Commissioner of Circuit, by vesting the Zillah and City Judges, not being Magistrates, with powers to hold monthly Gaol Deliveries within their respective Jurisdictions (whenever that measure may be deemed advisable) and for defining the powers and duties of the Judges, or other officers, not being in charge of the office of Commissioner, who may be appointed to hold any Gaol Delivery while so employed.	So much as has not been repealed.
IX of 1831 ...	A Regulation for the more speedy and efficient administration of Justice in the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.	So much as has not been repealed.
II of 1832 ...	A Regulation for the better administration of Criminal Justice and the Police in certain cases.	So much as has not been repealed.
III of 1832 ...	A Regulation for extending the Provisions of Regulation X, 1811.	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1832 ...	A Regulation for enabling European Functionaries to avail themselves of the assistance of respectable Natives in the administration of Civil or Criminal Justice, and for modifying or dispensing with Futwas by Mahomedan Law Officers in certain trials.	So far as it relates to Courts for the administration of Civil Justice.
VII of 1832 ...	A Regulation for modifying certain of the Provisions of Regulation V, 1831, and for providing supplementary Rules to that enactment.	The whole Regulation, except Sections 8 & 9.
VIII of 1832 ..	A Regulation for rescinding Regulation XIV, 1814.	Sections 2 and 4.
II of 1833 ...	A Regulation for empowering the Governor General in Council to abolish the Provincial Courts of Appeal.	The whole.
V of 1833 ...	A Regulation for forming the Jurisdiction of the City of Dacca and the Zillah of Dacca Jelalpore into one District.	Sections 2 and 4.
VII of 1833 ...	A Regulation for altering the weight of the new Furruckabad Rupee, and for assimilating it to the legal currency of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies; for adjusting the weight of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, and for fixing a standard unit of weight for India.	The whole.
I of 1834 ...	A Regulation for limiting and defining the boundary within which the Calcutta Town duties are leviable.	The whole.

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WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept., (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 11th April 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIII. OF 1868.

An Act to exempt the King of Oudh from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to exempt the King of Oudh from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, and to render him incapable of entering into certain contracts; It is hereby enacted as follows :— Preamble.

1. Section four of Act No. VIII of 1862 (*to protect the personal dignity of His Majesty the King of Oudh*) is hereby repealed. Repeal of Act VIII of 1862, Section 4.

2. No suit shall be commenced or prosecuted, and no writ or process shall at any time be sued for against the person or property of His Majesty the King of Oudh, unless such suit shall be commenced, or such writ or process shall be sued for, with the consent of the Governor General of India in Council first had and obtained. No suits to be brought against the King of Oudh, unless with consent of Government.

Such consent shall be certified by the signature of one of the Secretaries to the Government of India, and every such signature shall be judicially noticed.

And any suit which at any times shall have been or shall be commenced, and any writ or process which at any time shall have been or shall be sued for against the person or property of His said Majesty without such consent so certified as aforesaid, shall be null and void.

3. His said Majesty shall be incapable of entering into any contract which may give rise to any pecuniary obligation on his part. King of Oudh to be incapable of contracting.

4. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to render the Secretary of State for India in Council, or the Government of India, liable for any debt heretofore contracted by or on behalf of His said Majesty, or in respect of any claim to be reimbursed which may be made by any person supplying His said Majesty with necessaries. Nothing in this Act to render Secretary of State or Government of India liable.

5. This Act may be called "The King of Oudh's Act, 1868," and shall come into operation on the first day of May 1868. Short title. Commencement of Act.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept., (Legislative.)

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 17th April 1868, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIV OF 1868.

An Act for the Prevention of certain Contagious Diseases.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the better prevention of certain Contagious Diseases; It is hereby enacted as follows :— Preamble.

Preliminary.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Indian Contagious Diseases' Act 1868." Short title.

2. In this Act— Interpretation clause.

"Magistrate" means any person exercising the powers of a Magistrate or of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class, and includes a Magistrate of Police in a Presidency Town : "Magistrate."

"Contagious disease" means any contagious venereal disease : "Contagious disease."

"Brothel-keeper" means the occupier of any house, room or place to or in which women resort or are for the purpose of prostitution and every person managing or assisting in the management of any such house, room or place. "Brothel-keeper."

3. The places to which this Act applies shall be such places as the Local Government shall from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, specify by notification in the official *Gazette*. The limits of such places shall, for the purposes of this Act, be such as are defined in the said notification, and may from time to time, with such sanction as aforesaid, be altered by a like notification. Extent of Act.

Unregistered Prostitutes and Brothel-keepers.

4. In any place to which this Act applies, no woman shall carry on the business of a common prostitute, and no person shall carry on the business of a brothel-keeper, without being registered under this Act at such place, and without having in her or his possession such evidence of registration as hereinafter provided. Punishment of unregistered prostitutes and brothel-keepers.

Any woman carrying on the business of a common prostitute, and any person carrying on the business of a brothel-keeper, without having been registered as aforesaid, or without having in her or his possession such evidence as aforesaid, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or with both.

Registration of Prostitutes and Brothel-keepers.

5. The Local Government shall make rules for the registration of common prostitutes and of brothel-keepers, and shall appoint officers for the conduct of such registration, and may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, assign salaries and establishments to the said officers. The Local Government shall Local Government to make rules for registration and appoint officers.

also provide such books and forms as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act.

Every woman complying with such rules (so far as they relate to prostitutes) and every brothel-keeper complying with such rules (so far as they relate to brothel-keepers) shall be deemed to be registered under this Act, and the registering officer shall furnish her or him with such evidence of registration as the Local Government shall from time to time direct.

The name, age, caste (if any) and residence of every such woman and such other particulars respecting her as the Local Government shall from time to time direct, shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose.

The name and residence of every such brothel-keeper and the situation of the house, room or place in which he carries on his business, shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose.

Change of residence.

6. Whenever any such woman changes her residence, she shall give notice thereof to such person and in such manner as the Local Government shall from time to time direct, and the necessary alterations shall be made in the said book and in the evidence of registration furnished to her as aforesaid.

Any such woman failing to give notice as aforesaid shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to fourteen days, or with fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or with both.

Whenever any brothel-keeper changes his residence or acquires or enters into the occupation of any such house, room or place as last aforesaid, other than the house, room or place of which the situation has been registered as aforesaid, he shall give notice thereof to such person and in such manner as the Local Government shall from time to time direct, and the necessary alterations or additions shall be made in or to the said book and in the evidence of registration furnished to him as aforesaid.

Any such brothel-keeper failing to give notice as last aforesaid shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or with both.

Refusal to show Evidence of Registration.

Penalty for refusing to show evidence of registration.

7. Any registered woman or brothel-keeper who, without reasonable excuse, neglects or refuses to produce and show the evidence of her or his registration with which she or he shall have been furnished as aforesaid, when required so to do by such officer as the Local Government shall from time to time appoint in this behalf, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to fourteen days, or with fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or with both.

Information of the class of officers for the time being authorized to make requisitions under this section shall be furnished to registered women and brothel-keepers under such rules as the Local Government shall from time to time prescribe.

Special Provisions relating to Brothels.

Penalty for permitting unregistered prostitutes to resort to brothels.

8. If any brothel-keeper, whether registered or not under this Act or not, has reasonable cause to believe any woman to be a prostitute and not to be registered under this Act and induces or suffers her to resort to or be, for the purpose of prostitution, to or in the house, room or place in which he carries on his said business, he shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this or any other section of this Act shall exempt the offender from any penal or other consequences to which he may be liable for keeping or being concerned in keeping a brothel or disorderly house or for the nuisance thereby occasioned.

Brothel-keepers legally bound to furnish information.

9. Every such brothel keeper shall be legally bound to furnish information on any subject relating to his business to such officers and in such manner and at such times as the Local Government shall from time to time prescribe in this behalf. Every such officer shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a public servant.

Examination of Prostitutes.

Examination of prostitutes.

10. The Local Government shall have power to appoint persons to make periodical examinations of registered women in order to ascertain whether at the time of each such examination they are affected with contagious disease.

Local Government may make rules as to examinations.

11. For each of the places to which this Act applies, the Local Government may make rules consistent with this Act respecting the times and places of examination under this Act at that place, and generally respecting the arrangements for the conduct of those examinations and for recording the results thereof; and a copy of rules purporting to be rules under this section shall, if signed by a Secretary to such Government, be evidence of such rules for the purposes of this Act.

Reports.

The Local Government may also require the persons making such examination to send in reports to such persons at such times and in such form as the Local Government shall from time to time prescribe.

Penalty for disobeying rules.

Any person not a medical officer appointed to make such examination, and any registered woman, disobeying any rule made under this section, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, or with both.

Certified Hospitals.

Local Government may provide and certify Hospitals.

12. The Local Government may from time to time provide any buildings or parts of buildings as Hospitals for the purposes of this Act.

Any building or part of a building so provided and certified in writing by a Secretary to the Local Government to be so provided, shall be deemed a certified Hospital under this Act.

Control of such Hospitals.

Every certified Hospital so provided shall be placed under the control and management of such persons as to the Local Government shall from time to time seem fit.

13. The Local Government shall make regulations for the inspection, management, and government of the Hospitals as far as regards women authorized by this Act to be detained therein for medical treatment or being therein under medical treatment for a contagious disease.

Regulations for management of Hospitals.

A copy of regulations purporting to be regulations made under this section shall, if signed by a Secretary to such Government, be evidence of such regulations for the purposes of this Act.

14. Any woman registered under this Act shall, on receiving notice from any such officer as the Local Government shall from time to time appoint in this behalf, proceed to the certified Hospital named in such notice and place herself there for medical treatment.

Registered prostitutes on receiving notice to go to Hospital.

If after the notice is delivered to her, she neglects or refuses to proceed to the said Hospital within the time specified in the said notice, an officer of Police shall apprehend her and convey her with all practicable speed to such Hospital, and place her there for medical treatment.

Penalty for neglect or refusal.

15. Whenever any such woman affected with contagious disease places herself or is placed as aforesaid in a certified Hospital for medical treatment, she shall be detained there for that purpose by such medical officer of the Hospital as the Local Government shall from time to time appoint in this behalf until discharged by him by writing under his hand.

Detention of prostitutes for medical treatment.

Medical treatment, lodging, clothing and food shall be provided gratis for every such woman during her detention in the Hospital.

16. If any woman, authorized by such medical officer to be detained in a certified Hospital for medical treatment, quits the Hospital without being discharged therefrom by the chief medical officer thereof, by writing under his hand (the proof whereof shall lie on the accused,) or

Penalty for leaving Hospital before discharge.

If any woman authorized by this Act to be detained in a certified Hospital for medical treatment, or any woman being in a certified Hospital under medical treatment for a contagious disease, refuses or wilfully neglects while in the Hospital to conform to the regulations thereof approved under this Act,

Penalty for disobeying regulations of Hospital.

then and in every such case such woman shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with imprisonment, in the case of a first offence, for any term not exceeding one month, and in the case of a second or any subsequent offence, for any term not exceeding three months, and in case she quits the Hospital without being discharged as aforesaid, she may be taken into custody without warrant by any officer of police.

On the expiration of her term of imprisonment under this section, such woman shall be sent back from the prison to the certified Hospital, and shall be detained there unless the medical officer of the prison at the time of her discharge from imprisonment certifies in writing that she is free from contagious disease (the proof of which certificate shall lie on her.)

Out-door Treatment of Prostitutes.

17. It shall be lawful for the Local Government to empower such Surgeons or other persons as it shall from time to time appoint to prescribe, by order to be served on any woman registered under this Act, who has not received a notice under section fourteen, the times and places at which she shall attend for medical treatment, and, if necessary, the medical treatment to which she shall submit.

Power to make rules for out-door treatment of registered women.

Every such woman disobeying or failing to comply with any such order, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to a month, or with fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or with both.

18. If any registered woman on whom such order as last aforesaid shall have been served, conducts herself as a common prostitute before such surgeon or other person empowered as last aforesaid certifies in writing to the effect that she is then free from a contagious disease (the proof of which certificate shall lie on her), she shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for acting as a prostitute while under medical treatment.

19. During the interval between the service of such order upon any registered woman and the granting of such certificate, an allowance for her subsistence shall be provided of such amount and in such manner as the Local Government shall from time to time prescribe.

Subsistence allowance.

Segregation of Prostitutes.

20. In any place to which the Local Government shall, by notification in the official *Gazette*, have specially extended this section, it shall be lawful for such officer, as the Local Government shall from time to time appoint in this behalf, to cause a notice to be served on any registered woman, requiring her, after an interval of not less than seven days to be mentioned in the notice, not to reside in any street or place therein specified.

Penalty for residing in street or place after prohibition.

Any registered woman on whom such notice shall have been served disobeying the requisition therein contained shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with imprisonment, in the case of a first offence for any term not exceeding one month, and in the case of a second or any subsequent offence, for any term not exceeding three months.

Removal from Registry.

21. The Local Government shall lay down rules prescribing a procedure in accordance with which any woman registered under this Act and desirous of ceasing to carry on the business of a common prostitute in the place at which she is registered and of having her name removed from the said book may have her name removed accordingly.

Removal of name from Registry.

Miscellaneous.

22. No prosecution shall be instituted under this Act except at the instance of such officer as the Local Government shall from time to time appoint in this behalf.

Institution of prosecutions.

23. In any proceeding under this Act, any notice, order, certificate, copy of regulations, or other document purporting to be signed by any person in the service of Government, or by any person whom the Local Government shall have, in exercise of the powers conferred on it by this Act, appointed to sign such document, shall on production be received in evidence and shall be presumed to have been duly signed by the person and in the character by whom and in which it purports to be signed, until the contrary is shewn.

Presumption as to signatures.

24. Every notice and order required by this Act to be served on a woman shall be served by delivery thereof either to her personally or to some person for her at her usual place of abode.

Service of notice.

25. Any suit against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Act shall be commenced within three months after the thing done, and not otherwise.

Limitation of suits.

Notice in writing of every such suit and of the cause thereof shall be given to the intended defendant one month at least before the commencement of the suit.

The plaintiff shall not recover if tender of sufficient amends is made before suit, or if a sufficient sum of money is paid into Court after suit brought by or on behalf of the defendant.

26. The Local Government shall have power from time to time to declare by what officer anything directed to be done by this Act shall be done, and by what class of officers information regarding anything made an offence by this Act shall be exclusively furnished.

Power to make rules.

The Local Government may also from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in all matters connected with its enforcement.

The Local Government may also from time to time alter and add to any rules or regulations made under this Act: Provided that such alterations and additions are not inconsistent with any of the provisions hereinbefore contained.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept., (Legislative).

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd May 1868, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 6th of June next:—

A Bill for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the prevention of cruelty to animals; it is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

I. The word "animal" shall be taken to mean any domestic or tamed quadruped, or any domestic or tamed bird.

Interpretation of animals.

II. Every person who shall cruelly and wantonly beat, ill-treat, torture, or over-drive, or cause to be beaten, ill-treated, tortured, or over-driven, any animal, shall be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred Rupees.

Penalty on cruelty to animal.

III. Every person who shall overload, or cause to be overloaded, any animal or any vehicle drawn by any animal, or who shall drive or attempt to drive any overloaded animal, or any animal attached to any overloaded vehicle, shall be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred Rupees.

Penalty upon overloading.

IV. If any person who shall impound or confine, or cause to be impounded or confined, any animal, shall refuse or neglect to provide and supply daily good and sufficient food and water for such animal during the time it shall be so confined or impounded, he shall be liable for every day, during which he may so refuse or neglect to provide or supply such food and water, to a fine which may extend to five Rupees.

Penalty on persons neglecting to feed impounded animals.

V. Every person who shall incite any quadrupeds or birds, whether domestic or wild, to fight, or shall bait any animal, or shall aid or shall abet any one in so doing, shall be liable to a fine which may extend to fifty Rupees.

Penalty on baiting animals or inciting them to fight.

VI. Every person who shall convey or carry, or cause to be conveyed or carried, any animal in such a manner or position as to subject such animal to unnecessary pain or suffering, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Penalty on improperly carrying animals.

VII. Every person who shall wilfully and knowingly permit any animal of which he may be owner, to go at large in any public street, road, or thoroughfare, while such animal is diseased with glanders, or shall wilfully neglect or permit any diseased animal of which he may be owner to die in any public street, road, or thoroughfare, shall be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred Rupees.

Penalty on permitting diseased animals to go at large or die in public places.

VIII. Every person who shall employ, or cause to be employed, in any work or labor, any animal, which, in consequence of any disease, infirmity, wounds, or sores, is unfit to be so employed, shall be liable to a fine which may extend to fifty Rupees.

Penalty on employing animal unfit for labor.

IX. Section LXVII of Act IV of 1866, and Clause 16 of Section XL of Act II of 1866, respectively, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, are hereby repealed.

Repeal of Clauses.

X. This Act shall extend to the Town of Calcutta, and to the Suburbs of the Town of Calcutta, as defined by any Notification under Section I of the said Act II of 1866.

Limit of Act.

XI. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by an order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, to extend this Act to any city, town, station, bazaar, cantonment, village, or tract of country, to be mentioned and defined in such order; and from time to time, by any order published as aforesaid, to revoke, vary, amend, or alter any such order.

Power to extend Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The law at present in force for preventing cruelty to animals in Calcutta having hitherto failed to hinder the occurrence of numerous cases of very gross cruelty, it seems expedient to amend the law so as more effectually to check such cases.

With this view the present Bill has been prepared, which makes but little change in the substantive law, but points out more clearly the class of acts which come within the meaning of the word "cruelty." Provision is also made for extending the law to places not in the town or suburbs of Calcutta, in which it may be considered that it would operate beneficially.

PEARY CHAND MITTRA.

The 18th April 1868.

J. PITT KENNEDY,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 1894.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 29th April 1868.—The following gentlemen to be Members of the Ferry Fund Committee at Purneah:—

Mr. G. W. Shillingford.
" R. S. Pyre.
" R. Walker.

The 30th April 1868.—Mr. A. MacBean to be a Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Dacca.

The 2nd May 1868.—The following gentlemen to be Visitors of the Lunatic Asylum at Dullundah, under Section 2, Act XXXVI. of 1858:—

Mr. J. H. A. Branson.
Dr. J. Fawcus.
Baboo Degumber Mitter.
Coomar Harendra Krishna, Roy Bahadoor.

The 4th May 1868.—Moonshee Ameer Ali, Khan Bahadoor, is appointed an Honorary Magistrate in the 24-Pergunnahs, and is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class described in Section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and powers under Section 1, Act X. of 1854, in that District. Moonshee Ameer Ali will exercise these powers within the Suburbs of Calcutta.

The 5th May 1868.—Mr. J. W. Edgar, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, is vested with the powers of a Civil Judge in that District.

Dr. C. Sconce to be Medical Officer of Motiharee.

Captain R. C. Money to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. L. Oliphant, or until further orders. Captain Money is vested with the powers under Section 1, Act XV. of 1862, in Lohardugga.

Mr. A. L. Clay to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Maunbhoom, during the absence, on deputation, of Captain R. C. Money, or until further orders. Mr. Clay is vested with the powers under Section 1, Act XV. of 1862, in Maunbhoom.

Mr. H. Bell to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea, until further orders.

Baboo Grish Chunder Ghose to officiate as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Motiharee, until further orders.

Mr. J. Westland to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Nuddea.

Mr. F. W. R. Cowley to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Chittagong.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 29th April 1868.—Mr. H. Doveton, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Tirhoot, for fifteen days, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Baboo Gunga Churn Shome, Subordinate Judge of Gya, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules. Baboo Gunga Churn Shome will make over charge of his office to the Moonsiff of Gya.

The 30th April 1868.—Moulavy Mofeezooddeen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Tipperah, for three months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, with effect from the 1st instant.

Mr. A. C. Campbell, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, for one month, to enable him to appear before the Standing Medical Committee at the Presidency.

Baboo Kaliprosonno Roy Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Monghyr, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 1st May 1868.—Mr. A. C. Campbell, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, for fifteen months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 5th May 1868.—Mr. S. Wright, Subordinate Judge of Dinagepore, for two months under the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, dated 8th November 1865d

Mr. D. M. Barbour, Assistant Magistrate ane Deputy Collector of Mudhoobanee, for thred months, under Section 6 of the Covenantet, Service Absentee Rules, from the 12th June nexe or any other day within one month of that dat on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr. A. W. Cosserat, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Junghypore, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. C. D. MacSweeny, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Gya, for six months, from the 2nd instant, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

NOTIFICATION.

The 28th April 1868.—Mr. H. Beverley, C. S., reported his departure from India on board the Steamer *Simla*, which was left at sea by the Pilot on the 15th instant.

The 29th April 1868.—Captain E. Y. Walcott, Assistant Commissioner of Hazareebaugh, having availed himself of only thirteen days out of the one month's leave granted to him under orders of the 10th March last, the unexpired portion of that leave is cancelled.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare the Ferry over the Mattabhangah River, where it intersects the Meherpore and Chooadangah Railway Feeder in the District of Nuddea, to be a public Ferry under Section 3, Regulation VI. of 1819.

The 4th May 1868.—The leave granted to Mr. E. Stewart, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Mudhopoorah, under orders of the 17th March last, is cancelled at his own request.

NOTIFICATION.

The 25th April 1868.—The following Rules for the navigation of the River Ganges between Dinapore and Allahabad, passed by the Government of the North-Western Provinces under Section 16 of Act I. of 1867 (an Act to authorize the levy of tolls for the improvement of the navigation of the Ganges,) are published for general information :—

RULES for the Navigation of the River Ganges between Dinapore and Allahabad.

1. In construing the following Rules, "Master" shall be held to include every person (except a Pilot) having command or charge of a steamer, flat, or boat.

2. The works for the improvement of the navigation of the River Ganges shall be under the general control of the Superintendent, Ganges Navigation Works, whose Head-Quarters shall be at Chunar. Such Officer shall be immediately subordinate to the Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, North-Western Provinces, whose Head-Quarters are at Allahabad.

3. The former Officer shall be assisted by River Overseers, who shall be in direct charge of such lengths as may be determined by the Superintendent.

4. The Superintendent's boat shall be distinguished by the British Ensign flying astern, and a flag with red and white stripes at the mast-head.

5. The River Overseers shall show the British Ensign at the most conspicuous part of their boats.

6. All boat proprietors or Masters shall be required to furnish the Superintendent with a nominal roll of all persons employed by them as Pilots for the navigation of the River Ganges. The roll shall specify the name of the Pilot, of his father, his caste, age, and the ghât at which he usually resides, and the length of the river under his pilotage.

7. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent and his Overseers to instruct these Pilots fully as to any obstructions, artificial embankments, or bandhels that may exist, or shall be erected in their several lengths.

8. It shall be in the power of the Superintendent, or of any of his Overseers, to stop any steamer, flat, or boat of any sort, for the purpose of communicating instructions for guidance, and any Master shall be bound to obey such summons conveyed by the signal of the ensign "whipped,"—*i. e.*, tied so as not to be able to expand. Any Master failing to comply with the requirements of such signal shall, on conviction before any Magistrate, be liable to a fine of rupees fifty.

9. The Superintendent or any River Overseer shall alone summon a steamer, as specified in the preceding paragraph, for the purpose of warning the Master of any impediment to navigation that to the best of his knowledge shall exist in the portion of his beat, above or below such points, at which communication shall take place; or in the event of bandhels having been constructed for the improvement of the navigation, it shall be in his power at such time to serve a notice in writing on the said Master, indicating the manner in which such bandhel or bandhels shall be passed. Any Master disregarding the instructions so conveyed shall, on conviction before any Magistrate, be liable to a fine of rupees fifty.

10. If any Master shall have doubts as to the correctness of the representations made by the River Overseers, he shall nevertheless anchor before reaching such bandhel or bandhels, and test the accuracy of his opinion by soundings, and from careful examination shall judge as to whether he can pass such bandhels with one or two flats at one time. But any Master so acting on his own responsibility shall be liable to the penalties provided in the preceding paragraph in the event of any damage being done to the works, and also for the amount of the cost of the damage caused by his disregard of instructions.

11. Country boats plying on the River Gangey shall not be laden to such extent as shall prevens their showing a clearance of gunwale of not lest than eighteen inches above water level, and ans Master infringing such rules shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceedt ing rupees twenty.

12. Any Master plying a boat laden with stone or kunkur on the River Ganges shall, in the event of such being held unserviceable, be liable to detention by the Superintendent or any of his Overseers, and on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding rupees fifty. When arrested, the Master shall be bound to take such load to the river's bank, and there unload, and in the event of his refusing to do so, or attempting to continue his voyage, the aid of the Police shall be given for the enforcement of the Superintendent's or Overseer's orders.

13. Fines on Masters or boat proprietors under these Rules shall be leviable by distraint and sale of boats and cargoes concerned.

14. The Superintendent, Ganges Navigation Works, shall be vested with powers to inflict the penalties prescribed in paragraphs 7, 11, and 12 of these Rules,—an appeal lying to the Magistrates of the districts in which such are inflicted.

15. The Magistrates of districts bordering on the River Ganges shall warn all landholders or owners that they will be held responsible for the removal of any trees, within fifty yards of the river's bank, which may reasonably be expected to fall into the river at an early date. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent, Ganges Navigation Works, to bring to the notice of Magistrates cases in which the removal of trees is necessary, and he shall forward a copy of any such intimation to the Commissioner of the Benares or Allahabad Division according to the jurisdiction such may fall within.

16. Masters of steamer shall be invited to furnish the Superintendent, Ganges Navigation Works, either at the close of their voyages, or should they consider it desirable, at an earlier date, with particulars as to locality at which any obstruction to navigation may exist; of detentions incurred, with the causes thereof; and with any information they may consider likely to lead to the benefit of the public.

17. Any Master having, or considering himself to have, reason to complain from neglect of duty on the part of the Superintendent, Ganges Navigation Works, should forward the particulars of his grievances to the Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, North-Western Provinces, with a view to the grounds of such complaint being enquired into.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, are re-published for general information :—

No. 2157.—*The 30th April* 1868.—Major W. N. Lees, LL. D., Secretary to the Board of Examiners, availed himself, on the 4th instant, of the privilege leave granted to him on the 31st ultimo, and returned to his duties on the forenoon of the 16th instant.

No. 2158.—Major W. N. Lees, LL. D., Secretary to the Board of Examiners, has obtained preparatory leave for three weeks from the 16th instant, and made over charge of his duties to Major E. St. George, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Branch, with effect from the afternoon of that date.

No. 2161.—Major E. St. George, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Branch, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Board of Examiners, in addition to his other duties, during the absence, on leave, of Major W. N. Lees, LL. D., or until further orders.

No. 2173.—The undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servant having produced the necessary medical certificate, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State an extension of leave for the period specified :—

Mr. J. J. Grey ... ... 6 months.

The following Resolution passed by the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, is re-published for general information :—

TELEGRAPH.

No. 419.—*The 30th April* 1868.—The following Resolution is published for general information :—

No. 418, *dated 30th April* 1868.

Read Circular dated 18th June 1864, No. 941, issued from the Home Department, calling attention to the Rules of the Electric Telegraph Department applicable to service messages.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council observes that these Rules are very far from being strictly observed ; and as some time has elapsed since they were first promulgated, it appears necessary to call the attention of all Government servants, Civil and Military, to their existence.

His Excellency in Council accordingly resolves that the Circular cited above be re-published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be sent to all Departments, Governments, and Administrations, with a request that the orders may be extensively circulated among all Government Officers ; and that it may be intimated to all concerned that all messages regarding leave, pay, promotion, or appointment, or other matters of a private character, must be paid for by the person sending them, unless it is perfectly clear that the interests of the public service will be injuriously affected, unless the particular message in question be sent by Telegraph.

The Military Department will also be asked to furnish copies to the Commander-in-Chief in the three Presidencies for communication to the Commanding Officers.

Circular from E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Local Governments and Administrations,—(No. 941, dated Simla, 18th June 1864.)

The Governor General in Council finds it necessary again to call attention to the Rules of the Electric Telegraph Department applicable to service messages.

2. The periodical inspection of service messages undertaken in Calcutta shows that it is still a common practice on the part of Secretaries to Government, Heads of Departments, Officers Commanding Regiments, and other public Officers, to communicate regarding applications for leave of absence and applications for appointments by Telegraph on the public service.

3. Such communications are in fact very rarely required in the interests of the public service. In nine cases out of ten they are made for the private convenience of the party concerned, and therefore the messages should not to be sent at the public expense.

4. If an Officer seeking leave or applying for an appointment desires to receive a reply by Telegraph, he should pay for the reply himself, for no such message can properly be sent at the public expense, unless it be sent, because it is in good faith believed that the interests of the public service require it.

5. The extent of the evil which results from the regular practice above noted, may not readily strike an individual public Officer who may perhaps only send one or two such messages in a month. The evil, however, is in reality a very great one, for the irregularity is found to be prevalent throughout India wherever telegraphic communication is available, and thus probably not a day passes that private messages which have been paid for, and messages which are really on the public service, are not delayed in transit by the passage of some of these unpaid private messages improperly sent on the public service.

6. The difference between the Post Office and the Telegraph in this matter is obvious, though there is reason to suppose that it is not always borne in mind. No one communicating with Government or with any public functionary is entitled to expect a reply by Telegraph. *The Telegraph is an extraordinary means of communication which is not intended to be used in the transaction of public business, except on urgent and important occasions, and when the saving of time effected by the Telegraph is of real importance to the public interests* : and it is of the utmost consequence to the interests of the general public, and also as regards the economical working of the Telegraph, that this rule should be rigidly observed by all public Officers, and especially by those who hold posts of authority.

7. Another common and very serious evil in communicating by Telegraph on the public service is the entire absence of any care to express the messages in the fewest possible words. It should be always borne in mind that a message should consist of as few words as are consistent with a clear rendering of its meaning. It cannot be too strongly impressed on public Officers that communications by Telegraph must be conveyed in a style altogether different from that which is usual in postal communications. Brevity next to clearness must be considered the most important consideration in telegraphic messages.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, are re-published for general information :—

Notifications.—No. 2757.—*The 29th April* 1868.—Mr. W. Clark made over charge of the office of Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal, to Mr. J. E. Cooke, on the afternoon of the 27th instant.

No. 2777.—Read again the undermentioned correspondence relative to a proposition that Deed and Non-Judicial Stamps should be distinguished from Judicial Stamps by the use of differently colored inks, *viz.* :

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 3688—291, dated 25th September 1865.

Letter from this Department to the Government of Bengal, No. 3008, dated 19th October 1865.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 4065, dated 30th November 1865, and its enclosures.

Letter from this Department to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 3564, dated 21st December 1865.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 432—21, dated the 26th February 1866, and its enclosure.

Communication from this Department to the Government of Bengal, No. 1008, dated 29th March 1866.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 1175T, dated 18th June 1866, and its enclosure.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, dated 4th September 1866.

Letter from this Department, to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 3006, dated 27th October 1866.

RESOLUTION.—On a re-consideration of the whole subject, the Governor General in Council has come to the conclusion that it is desirable to distinguish the Bi-colored Stamps used for Deeds and other Non-Judicial documents enumerated in Schedule A of Act X of 1862 from the Judicial papers specified in Schedule B of Act XXVI of 1867 by the use of differently colored inks. His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that a Notification be published, prescribing the two descriptions of Bi-color Stamps to be used for the above-mentioned documents, in accordance with the suggestion contained in para. 5, cited in the margin, of the letter from the then Officiating Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 3688—291, dated the 25th September 1865.

5. The Officiating Chief Commissioner would accordingly recommend that the Bi-color Stamp at the top of stamped papers should remain as it is for Judicial Stamps, and that for Stamps required under Schedule A, it should be blue and black instead of red and black.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution, together with a copy of the Notification therein referred to, be sent to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance, and with a request that that Government will be so good as to instruct the Superintendent of Stamps at Calcutta to prepare the requisite Stamp Paper within such time as will ensure a supply of the same being in the hands of all Stamp Vendors by the date fixed in the Notification.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution, and of the Notification referred to, be sent to the other local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and with the expression of a hope that they may see fit to cause the issue of such subsidiary instructions as will ensure all Stamp Vendors having a supply of the same by the date fixed in the Notification.

Ordered further, that a copy of the above Resolution be published at the same time with the Notification therein referred to in the *Gazette of India*.

No. 2778.—Under the provision of Section 4 of Act X of 1862, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that from and after the 1st September 1868, the Bi-color Stamp (red and black) now in use shall be exclusively employed for documents enumerated in Schedule B of Act XXVI of 1867, and that the documents enumerated in Schedule A of Act X of 1862, other than those for which Adhesive Stamps have been prescribed, shall be on paper impressed with a Bi-color Stamp consisting of blue and black colors.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Military Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 443.—*The 29th April* 1868.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

PROMOTIONS.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what Rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Cadre of the late 47th N. I.	Captain (Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps) J. R. Pughe.	Major	9th Dec. 1867...	Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Rickards (Staff Corps) removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.
Infantry ...	Major A. H. Paterson (Staff Corps).	Lieutenant-Colonel	9th Dec. 1867	Lieut.-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) S. J. Browne, C. B. V. B., (Staff Corps) removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.
Infantry ...	Major Frederick John Davies*	Lieutenant-Colonel	9th Dec. 1867	Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Paterson (Staff Corps) removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.
Cadre of the late 11th Native Infantry.	Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) W. W. Hume.	Captain ...	22nd Feb. 1868...	Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Harris (104th Foot) removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.
Cadre of the late 42nd Native Infantry.	Captain (Brevet Major) William Nassau Lees.	Major ...	22nd Feb. 1868...	Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. Dennys (Staff Corps) removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.
Cadre of the late 18th Native Infantry.	Captain (Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps) H. S. Bivar.	Major ...	24th April 1868...	Lieutenant-Colonel J. N. Young (Staff Corps) removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.
Cadre of the late 23rd Native Infantry.	Captain (Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps) J. S. Davies.	Major ...	24th April 1868	Lieutenant-Colonel R. I. Anderson (Staff Corps) removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels

ALTERATION OF RANK.

Corps.	Rank and Name.	To rank from.	In whose room.
Cadre of the late 20th Native Infantry.	Captain A. Tulloch (Staff Corps)...	25th August 1867 ...	Lieutenant-Colonel A. Allen (Staff Corps) removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

* This cancels his promotion to the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel published in G. G. O. No. 230 of 1868.

Half-yearly Statement of Mofussil Police Superannuation Fund from April to September 1867.

Month.	Receipts.			Charges.			Balance on the 30th September 1867.
	Deductions from Pay Abstracts and other receipts.	Interest on Treasury Notes of the Fund.	Total.	Refunds.	Pensions and Gratuities.	Total.	
Balance on the 31st March 1867 ...	.....	.....	2,89,638 2 7				
April 1867 ...	7,036 4 0	645 0 0	7,681 4 0	.....	P. 9 12 0 } G. 36 0 0 }	45 12 0	
May ,, ...	7,207 0 9	385 0 0	7,592 0 9	.....	P. 12 0 0 } G. 153 0 0 }	165 0 0	
June ,, ...	8,089 7 2	325 0 0	8,414 7 2	.....	P. 14 10 2	14 10 2	
July ,, ...	7,210 2 6	272 8 0	7,482 10 6	.....	P. 51 12 6 } G. 27 0 0 }	78 12 6	
August ,, ...	8,323 9 2	287 8 0	8,611 1 2	.....	P. 50 8 6	50 8 6	
September ,, ...	7,724 9 0	342 8 0	8,067 1 0	0 2 0	P. 77 3 11 } G. 21 0 0 }	98 5 11	
Total ...	45,591 0 7	2,257 8 0	3,37,486 11 2	0 2 0	452 15 1	453 1 1	3,37,033 10 1

Notification.

The 28th April 1868.—The following Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, is published for general information :—

No. 2131.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

Fort William, the 22nd April 1868.

Read—

Resolution No. 2740 passed in this Department on the 24th September 1867, ruling "that Junior Civil "Servants desirous of attending examinations for "prizes for the study of the Oriental Languages "may be allowed leave on full pay for one month, and "that on their passing a successful examination, they "may be allowed an extension of leave on full pay "for another month, and be permitted to count the "period of the original leave and of the extension as "service and residence, provided that the period of "leave on this account, which carries pay and counts "as service and residence, shall in no case exceed "two months on one occasion, or twelve months in "the aggregate."

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the periods of "one month" and "another month" mentioned in the Resolution quoted above are maximum periods, and that a Local Government may limit the original leave, as well as the extension of leave, to periods of less than one month in cases where such a limitation may appear expedient.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Home Department; the Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab; the Comptroller-General of Accounts, the Accountants-General in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab; and the Deputy Accountant-General, Central Provinces.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Declarations under Section 2, Act VI. of 1857.

The 4th May 1868.—WHEREAS it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz*, for the establishment of public privies within the Town of Calcutta, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a plot of land, measuring 5 cottahs 1 chittack 26 square feet and 6 inches more or less, situated within the Town of Calcutta, and being part of holding 43, Block No. XVI., North Division, is required.

The land is bounded on the North by the property of Rajendro Mullick; on the South partly by Muchooa Bazar Street and partly by a portion of the holding required; on the East partly by the property of Chumroo Sing, and partly by a portion of the holding required; and on the West partly by the property of Taranath Mullick, and partly by the remaining portion of the holding required.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 2, Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz*, for the establishment of public privies within the Town of Calcutta, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a plot of land, measuring 3 cottahs 5 chittacks 25 square feet and 1 inch, more or less, situated within the Town of Calcutta, and being part of holding 215, Block No. XI., North Division, is required.

The land is bounded on the North partly by Roop Chand Roy's Street, and partly by a portion of the holding required; on the South by the property of Ramsabuck Mullick; on the East by the property of Rajendro Mullick, and partly by a portion of the holding required; and on the West by the remaining portion of the holding required.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 2, Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the establishment of public privies within the Town of Calcutta, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a plot of land, measuring 5 cottahs 8 chittacks 25 square feet and 3 inches, more or less, situated within the Town of Calcutta, and being part of holding No. 301, Block No. X., North Division, is required.

The land is bounded on the North partly by Muchoon Bazar Street, and partly by a portion of the holding required; and on the South, East, and West by the remaining portion of the holding required.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 2, Act VI. of 1857, to all to whom it may concern.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

LOCAL,—COMMUNICATIONS.

No. 146.

The 7th April 1868.

Notification.—It is hereby notified, under Section 11 of the Canals' Act (V. of 1864, B. L. C.,) that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to order that the following rule, having reference to the undermentioned channels in the Backergunge District, *viz.*:—

1. The River Damoodah connecting Rivers Balessur and Kotcha and Kaligunga;
2. The Cowcally River from its junction with the Kotcha and Kaligunga Rivers up to the place from which the Jallakaty Bharani Khall rises;
3. The Jallakaty Bharani Khall from its junction with the River Cowcally to its opening into the River Jallakaty;

Shall be substituted, from and after the 1st July 1868, for Rule 6 of the Rules passed by the Lieutenant-Governor for the abovementioned channels, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* by Notification No. 249, dated the 24th of October 1866, *viz.*:—

RULE VI.—"Every vessel or raft which has paid toll shall be allowed three days to pass through any one of the channels, the day of entering and leaving being both included; and any vessel or raft remaining in any part of the channels longer than the period above fixed, shall, for each day in excess of such period, be charged demurrage equal to one-half of the toll paid; Provided that any vessel touching, at Jallakaty or Srekole, with the *bonâ fide* object of shipping or unshipping cargo, shall, on notifying this intention to the Toll Supervisor in writing, be allowed seven days to pass through either of the channels of Jallakaty and Srekole, the days of entering and leaving being both included, after which time demurrage shall be charged for each day in excess of such period, at a rate equal to one-half of the toll paid. The Supervisor of Tolls shall have the power to order any boat to clear out within twenty-four hours, if such boat shall have been already seven days in the channel, and if such clearance is deemed necessary for the free and thorough traffic in the channel."

No. 147.

LOCAL,—COMMUNICATIONS.

Notification.—It is hereby notified, under Section 2 of the Canals' Act (V. of 1864, B. L. C.,) that the provisions of the said Act shall apply to the following navigable rivers from the 1st of July 1868:—

1. The River Bhagiruttey throughout its whole course from the River Ganges to Nudden.
2. The River Mattabhangah throughout its whole course from the River Ganges to its junction with the Hooghly.
3. The River Jellinghee from the Ganges to Nuddea.

Under Section 6 of the Canals' Act, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to fix the following rates for the levy of Toll at the undermentioned places on the said rivers, on and after the 1st July 1868:—

On the River Bhagirutty.—At Jungypore, for down traffic and intermediate up traffic. At Nuddea for up traffic and intermediate down traffic.

On the River Matabhangah.—At Kishengunge, about thirty miles above Seebpore, for all traffic passing there.

On the River Jellinghee.—At Nuddea, for all traffic passing there.

Schedule of Tolls to be levied on the Nuddea Rivers under Act V. of 1864, *whatever the distance travelled.*

	Rs.	As.
1. Pinnaces of 10 oars and under that number, each	3	12
Ditto exceeding 10 oars ...	6	0
2. Budgerows of 10 oars and under that number	2	4
Ditto exceeding 10 oars ...	4	8
3. Bauleahs, Cutters, and Boats for personal accommodation, not being of the description specially defined, and Pulwars, Paunsways, and Baggage-boats, per oar	0	4
4. Empty Boats and Boats laden with bricks, tiles, or other earthen substances, baked or otherwise, per 100 maunds tonnage	0	2
5. Boats laden with quick-lime (chunam), straw, firewood, gurran sticks, thatching grass, or such like, per 100 maunds tonnage	0	8
6. Boats laden with grain, pulse, seed, or vegetable of whatever description, and Indigo Seed, per 100 maunds tonnage ...	0	12
7. Boats of burthen freighted with timbers and bamboos, or with any article not included in the above enumeration, per 100 maunds tonnage	1	0
8. Timbers, with chowkars or dowkars, if floated on rafts or otherwise, not being on boats, each timber ...	0	6
Unwrought timbers called ghole, if floated as above, each	0	3

Rafts floating 200 bamboos or less, each raft	0	3
Ditto more than 200, but not more than 400, each raft ...	0	6
Ditto more than 400, but not more than 1,000, each raft	0	12
Ditto more than 1,000, each raft ..	1	8

N. B.—This Schedule of Tolls is at present in force.

DRAFT.

The following Draft Rules, having reference to the undermentioned Navigable Channels, *viz.*:—

Bhaugiruttee River,

Matabhanga ,,

Jellinghee ,,

called collectively the *Nuddea Rivers*, are published for information, under the provisions of Section XI. of the "*Canals' Act*, 1864" (No. V., B. L. C.):—

DRAFT RULES.

I. Every vessel on entering any of the Nuddea Rivers aforesaid shall be liable to measurement for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of toll the vessel should pay according to the Schedule of Rates authorized to be charged by Government, and in the case of boats or vessels which may have entered the rivers unladen or partially laden, and paid toll accordingly, and which have received on board any additional freight; or in the case of boats or vessels regarding the maundage of which any reasonable doubt shall arise; the collecting Officer at any Toll Station shall have power to make a fresh measurement and to demand payment of any additional amount of toll which may be leviable on account of the additional maundage.

II. The tonnage of every laden vessel, excepting Steamers and Flats, shall, for the purpose of the "Canals' Act, 1864," and of these Rules, be determined by the following measurements:—

a. The product of half the length of the vessel from stem to stern, measured along the water line, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the vessel, multiplied by the depth from the water line to the bottom of the vessel, is to be taken as the number of maunds upon which toll shall be levied.

b. The measurement of the length is to be made in feet, rejecting inches, and the measurement of the breadth and depth in feet and quarters of a foot, rejecting portions of less than a quarter of a foot.

c. In calculating the amount of toll to be levied, any fraction of 100 maunds less than 25 maunds is to be omitted; exceeding 25 and not exceeding 50 maunds is to be charged as 25 maunds only; exceeding 50 and not exceeding 75 maunds is to be charged as 50 maunds only; and exceeding 75 maunds as 75 maunds only. Above one thousand maunds, no fractions of 100 maunds are to be charged.

III. The tonnage of every empty vessel, excepting Steamers and Flats, shall, for the purposes of the "Canals' Act of 1864," and of these Rules, be determined, and tolls shall be levied thereon, under the same rules and by the same system of measurement as above laid down for laden vessels, with the following exception, *viz.*:—

The measurement of the depth of the vessel shall, in the case of its being unladen, be made from the gunwale to the bottom of the vessel, instead of being taken from the water line, as in the case of a laden vessel.

IV. The measurement of Steamers and Flats shall be taken to be as ascertained by the Master Attendant's Department at Calcutta for the payment by such vessels of the Port dues under the Merchant Seaman's Act, subject to the following deductions:—

a. In the case of Steamers, 35 per cent. of the tonnage of the hull, excluding the cabin accommodation altogether, will be allowed as the tonnage of the engine-room, coal-bunkers, &c., and toll will be levied on the remaining 65 per cent. of the tonnage.

b. In the case of Flats, 10 per cent. of the tonnage will be allowed for accommodation, &c., and tolls will be levied on the remaining 90 per cent. of tonnage.

V. Owners and Agents of Steamers who may desire to avoid the delay consequent on payment of toll on passing Toll Stations, may give notice to the Board of Revenue of their desire and willingness to pay toll in Calcutta on demand; and, on depositing such amount as the Board of Revenue may determine, they shall be furnished with a certificate which shall entitle the Steamer or Flat to pass any Toll Station without detention; the amount of toll due on account thereof being paid in Calcutta on demand, or deducted from the amount deposited with the Board of Revenue.

VI. In such cases the Commanders of the vessels will leave at the Toll Station a certificate of having passed the Station on such a date. These certificates will be attached as vouchers to the bills, which will be presented for payment to the owners or agents of the vessel by the Officer in Calcutta authorized to receive payment thereof.

VII. Every vessel, except Steamers or Flats, which may pay toll under Rule V., on entering any of the Nuddea Rivers, shall, on paying the prescribed toll, be furnished with a ticket. The ticket shall specify the Station at which it has been issued; the date the vesssel entered the river; the person in charge of the vessel; the maundage of the vessel, and the amount of toll paid.

VIII. The tickets thus given may be demanded for inspection by any duly authorized Officer of Government employed on the rivers and they must be kept on board and at hand for that purpose. The manjee or owner of every vessel on the Nuddea Rivers not having a ticket on board producible on demand shall be liable to the provisions of Section X. of the Canals' Act.

IX. Duplicates of lost tickets, of which the particulars can satisfactorily be established, will be granted by Officers in charge of Toll Stations on payment of a fee of one Rupee.

X. No fleet of vessels or rafts lashed together and exceeding 150 feet in length, carrying or floating timbers exceeding in all twenty in number, shall pass into, or through, any of the Nuddea Rivers at one time or abreast.

XI. No single vessel or raft carrying or floating a greater number than twelve timbers shall pass into, or out of, or through, any of the Nuddea Rivers: provided also that no single vessel or raft carrying or floating more than six timbers shall pass into, or through, any of the aforesaid rivers between the 1st of December of any year and the 1st of July following.

XII. For every vessel or raft, or fleet of vessels or of rafts, and for every timber which shall pass into, or out of, or through, any of the Nuddea Rivers in violation of Rules X. and XI., the owner thereof or the person in charge shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, under Section XVIII. of the "Canals' Act, 1864," be punishable by a fine not exceeding Rupees 10 for each vessel, raft, or timber, in excess of the number authorized, besides being subjected to the payment of the prescribed toll on the same. The payment of the toll shall, if necessary, be enforced in the manner described in Section 9 of the "Canals' Act, 1864."

XIII. Refusal to pay the toll on Steamers or Flats, except on those which are furnished with a certificate under Rule V., or evasion or attempt at evasion of such payment, will be dealt with under Sections 9 and 10 of the "*Canals' Act*, 1864," except that, instead of the vessel being seized and detained as directed in Section IX., any separate cargo or stores, the sale proceeds of which will be sufficient to defray the amount of toll that should be paid, and which can, without inconvenience or danger to itself or to the rest of the cargo, be taken out of the vessel, shall be so taken out and detained, and subsequent proceedings shall be taken thereon as directed in Section IX.

XIV. No vessels whatever, except such as are employed *solely* in conveying troops on military duty, or are employed on works connected with the maintenance or improvement of the Nuddea Rivers, shall be exempted from paying toll.

H. LEONARD, *C. E.*,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 187.

The 1st May 1868.

Appointment.—Baboo Nobogopal Banerjee is appointed to the Lower Subordinate Establishment as a Sub-Overseer of the First Grade, and posted to the First Division, Grand Trunk Road.

No. 188.

The 4th May 1868.

The following order, issued by the Government of India, Military Department, is re-published for information :—

No. 443 *of* 29*th April* 1868.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Promotions.

Corps.	Rank and Name.	From what rank promoted.	From whate Date.	In whose room.
Infantry ...	Major Frederick John Davies*	Lieutenant-Colonel ..	9th Dec. 1867	Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Paterson (Staff Corps) removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.
*	*	*	*	*
Cadre of the late 19th Native Infantry.	Captain (Lieutenant-Colonel Staff Corps) F. P. Layard.	Major ...	22nd Feb. 1868.	Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Cookson, (Staff Corps) removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.
Infantry ...	Major (Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps) A. F. Baird.	Lieutenant-Colonel ..	24th April 1869	Lieutenant-Colonel J. N. Young, (Staff Corps) removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.
*	*	*	*	*

[* This Notification was published in the Bank of Bengal Lieutenant-Colonel, published in the Government General Order, No. 230 of 1868.]

No. 189.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is re-published for information :—

No 127 *of the* 30*th April* 1868.—* * *

Lieutenant L. K. Scott, Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer, will consequently revert to duty under the Chief Engineer of Bengal.

No. 190.

The 5th May 1868.

Leave of Absence.—Captain G. S. Hills, R. E., Executive Engineer, (Third Grade) Schillong Division, for three months, on Medical Certificate.

No. 191.

Notification.—Mr. S. A. Stewart, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, was permitted, by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to return to duty on the 20th February 1868.

No. 192.

Notification.—Mr. A. F. Watson, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Officiating Executive Engineer, Bhaugulpore Division, passed in the Departmental Standard on the 7th April 1868.

No. 193.

Promotion.—Mr. A. F. Watson, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, is promoted to the rank of Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, with effect from the 7th April 1868, and appointed Executive Engineer of the Bhaugulpore Division.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. D.

AGRICULTURAL.

No. 35.

The 5th May 1868.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the making of eleven Distributary and Irrigating Channels with their Branches, leading off from Main Canal between Midnapore and Oolooberiah, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, forty-five strips of land, having a total length of 190 miles and an average breadth of 65 feet, more or less, in each, are required. The Channels with their Branches and the terminal stations are mentioned below :—

No. 1.—Mooneebpore Distributary Channel, with the 11 following Branches, length 56¼ miles, more or less, starting from Mooneebpore to Narainghur.

No. 1*a*.—Branching from Amedguddiah and terminating at Boitab.

No. 1*b*.—Branching from Amedguddiah to Bar Bahsia.

No. 1*c*.—Branching from Balgorah to Athrogy.

„ 1*d*.—Branchig from Chuck Murampore to Raootmonee.

No. 1*e*.—Branching from Chuck Murampore to Mathgorah.

No. 1*f*.—Branching from Teetoolmoree to Samchuck.

No. 1*g*.—Branching from Soombelda to Puchimbar.

No. 1*gg*.—Branching from Burro Kolungaie to Suckna.

No. 1*h*.—Branching from Bargopal to Boochindpore.

No. 1*i*.—Branching from Bajah to Juggernauthpore.

No. 1*k*.—Branching from Bonoobag to Benadheea.

No. 2.—Kanchdeah Channel, length three miles, more or less, taking off the Main Canal near Kanchdeah and running to Sulchmulpore.

No. 3.—Sultanpore Channel, with six following Branches, length 30½ miles, more or less, taking off Main Canal near Sultanpore and running to Noadah.

No. 3*a*.—Branching from Sultanpore to Chuck Buiram.

No. 3*b*.—Branching from Koorghurria to Keshpore.

No. 3*c*.—Branching from Hajeepore to Huldeapat.

No. 3*d*.—Branching from Assuriah to Baliah.

„ 3*e*.—Branching from near Gopalponjee to Satkoonah.

No. 3*f*.—Branching from near Mokundopore to Saarpore.

No. 4.—Bossundpore Channel, with eight following Branches, length 41 miles, more or less, from Main Canal near Bussundpore to near Suckna.

No. 4*a*.—Branching from Bussundpore to Rampoorah.

No. 4*b*.—Branching from Bar Bahsia to Kadar Chundipore.